The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,658.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
Third Ditto	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—June 16th, of fever, Mary Parr Robinson, the beloved daughter of Captain S. Robinson, of Steamer *Lord Clyde*, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 23 days, deeply regretted by parents and friends.

SEARLE—June 16th, at Colaba, Agnes D'Hacking, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Searle, late Indian Navy.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

FOOTE—June 10th, at Fyzabad, (Oudh), the wife of Captain F. B. Foote, 13th (Lucknow) Regiment N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 15th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
„ Carwar	2 „	16	„ Bimlipatam	4 „	18
„ Narakel	5 „	19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5 „	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10 „	24
„ Galle		22	„ Negapatam	11 „	25
„ Negapatam	10 and	24	„ Galle		14
„ Madras	15 „	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17 „	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18 „	3	„ Narakel	16 and	1
„ Bimlipatam	18 „	3	„ Carwar	19 „	4
Arrive Calcutta	20 „	5	Arrive Bombay	20 „	5

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,030 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Rewas.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Ld) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.

For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "CAROLINE COVENTRY," Jones, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones.

Bombay, 14th June 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—A Dividend of Rs. 250 per Share, being the Second Dividend in respect of the Shares of the above Company, will be payable at the offices of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER } Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th June 1867.

MORENAS & Co.—(Established in 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffles* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks		16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk		18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks		16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks			16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks		16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks		13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks			18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,		65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars.	Per doz.	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ....16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested,

B. FELMAN
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive a statement of affairs and to decide as to the advisibility of winding up or reconstituting the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—At a Meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 27th day of May last, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on or before the 10th day of August next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution,

NOTICE is hereby given that a 3rd Call of Rs. 100 per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before SATURDAY the 10th day of August next.

The share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MAILS.—HER MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL hereby gives NOTICE, that, on MONDAY, the 16th September next, at One o'clock, he shall be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between SOUTHAMPTON and ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES and ALEXANDRIA, BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA (as an alternative route with that between Marseilles and Alexandria), and ADEN and YOKOHAMA.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between————and————."

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN TILLEY, Secretary.

General Post Office, March, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA AND BETWEEN SUEZ AND BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby gives NOTICE, that, on THURSDAY the 1st of August next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Calcutta and Yokohama (as an alternative route with that between Aden and Yokohama), and between Suez and Bombay.

No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day above-mentioned.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between————and————."

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. S. CHAPMAN Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1867.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hote at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill, Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*. Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

One handsome, Light and Roomy Brougham in good condition Rs. 700.

One handsome Cab in good condition very light and neat Rs. 350.

May be seen on application to.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 544 of 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED .... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 10th day of December last in the above suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendants:—

5 Writing Desks, 1 Red Screen, 2 Blackwood Presses, 12 Chairs, 1 Letter Press, 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Clock, 2 Iron Treasury Chests, and a Quantity of Stationery, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 437-2 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 5,09,806-15-9 and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendants in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. VENAYEK WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 4th June 1867.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 544 of 1866.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East .... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

The Frere Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited) .... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of December instant in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant:—

Two houses assessed under Nos. 10 and 13 and a piece of open ground situate at Chinchpoogly, and two houses assessed under Nos. 41 and 42 situate at Gooruppdavy, respectively without the Fort, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 437-2 for costs, which said debt—interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 5,09,806-15-9, and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

"P. S.—The property will be put up in lots to suit purchaser."

VENAYEKRAO WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th June 1866.

CAUTION.—SUIT No. 544 OF 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST..... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)............ } *Defendants.*

WITH reference to an advertisement for Sale of the properties and Land of the abovenamed Defendants, we the undersigned Solicitors for Messrs. EDULJEE and BYRAMJEE COWASJEE BISNEY hereby give NOTICE as follows:—

That the BUNGALOW No. 13 and ground situate at Chinchpoogly (portion of the property advertised to be sold) the Shop attached thereto and the broken BUNGALOW standing thereon and formerly assessed under No. 10, and now assessed under No 8, and the whole surrounding Inamdar ground admeasuring about 40 thousand square yards were sold by our clients to KURSONDASS MADHEWDASS who has not paid the whole of the purchase money, and there is now due and owing in respect thereof the sum of Rupees 10,100 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 23rd December 1865 and as unpaid vendor our clients have a lien on the said premises.

Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney has already filed a suit against the Trustees of Kursondass Madhewdass and the Defendants and others to establish his lien.

The above property if sold will still be liable to the claim of the said Messrs. Eduljee and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney.—Dated this 15th day of June 1867.

DALLAS & Co.
Solicitors for Messrs. Eduljee and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act No. X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of George the III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED) and in the matter of Petition of DHINSHAW DORABJEE, Mistry, Contractor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the seventh day of February 1867 presented to SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD by DINSHAW DORABJEE, Mistry, Contractor, a creditor of the said Company, and the said Petition was directed to to be heard before SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the seventh day of March 1867 when the hearing was adjourned until 4th April 1867, and on eighth April was adjourned by consent of all parties to the 13th June instant when the said Petition again came on for hearing when it was ordered by the said court that the hearing of the said Petition should stand over till the twenty-fourth day of June instant when it should come on peremptorily. When any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company himself or his Counsel for that purpose, a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same on payment of the regular charge for the same.—Dated this 13th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
No. 5, Apollo Street. Attornies for the Petitioner.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

		Per doz.	
		Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.			
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)		33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal		28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied		28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal		30	16
Second quality, Red Seal		24	13
CLARETS.			
Chateau Margaux		34	0
Chateau Leoville		28	0
St. Jullien		22	0
Medoc		16	9
Petit Medoc		12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)		44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry		44	24
Sillery Mousseaux		40	22
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz		40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected)		26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen		30	0
Good, second quality		24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth		20	0
Do. do. by Swain and Boord		20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)		30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL		21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)		20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle		42	0
Maraschino di Zara		50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni)		30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)		24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.)		21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)		30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie		20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy		24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just Received.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.—TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of Trichinopoly Cheroots of the best quality. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and adults for their amusement and instruction, also a large collection of SCIENTIFIC TOYS and PICTURE BOOKS.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and charitable Institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.

TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.

GAMES OF QUARTETTS.

Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets.
The world and its products.

All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

THE BOMBAY, AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા તરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा टरेडींग कारपिरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 18th May. viz,

1st Resolution.—That Section CXLV of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repeated, and the following regulations substituted. That the Directors shall have power, if they shall see fit so to do to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees of the said 100 shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company, as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares, the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace, his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture, in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares, and every such agreement as last aforesaid shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved.

2nd Resolution.—That the Directors be empowered to abstain from enforcing the terms of the CIV. Section of the Articles of Association in the case of Shareholders, whose shares have, previous to the date of this Meeting, been forfeited, upon the said Shareholders proving to the satisfaction of the Directors that they have bona fide sold the said forfeited shares, before they were forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED a Master for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, salary Rs. 100 per mensem; with the usual scale of rations. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of 1st Mate.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET.—A Comfortable HOUSE in Poona for the Season. Rent for the Season Rs. 400.—Apply to

HEERALAL & Co.
6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank.

15th June 1867.

TO LET.—Office premises well situate and ventilated, Rent Rs. 100 per month only. A Godown under the above may also be had with the same or separately. Apply at 25, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June 1867.

TO LET, whole or in part, Office Rooms and Godowns with a range of Stabling in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle and formerly occupied by Government Commissariat Department. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores. G. B. GLADDING.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Fort Day School for Boys and Girls, under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDONALD has been transferred to No. 9, Hornby Row, Esplanade.

Education may be had up to the University Matriculation Standard. Monthly Fee Rs. 5, 7½, and 10 according to advancement. A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Copies of School Prospectus may be had, and Terms for Board may be learned on application to Mr. McDonald or to either of the Secretaries.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London

BYCULLA LIVERY & COMMISSION STABLES.—24, BELLASIS ROAD.—COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—Horses, Carriages, and Harness will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold Rupees 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.

Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provendor, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge) and will be shod: all for Rs. 50 per mensem.

Horses provided with usual stall, and exclusive of Gorrawalla, Shoeing and treatment will be charged at Rs. 1½ per diem.

All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Pony, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1½ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Pony.

Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits, otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.

Forage can be supplied at the Gentleman's houses on moderate terms.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ for turned-up toes or anti-triping Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.

BREAKING IN.

Horse broken-in to double Harness, Rs. 40 per pair; to single harness Rs. 25; to Saddle Rs. 20; on Ladies Saddle Rs. 25. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PORTLAND CEMENT, at Messrs. TYEBJEE HYBUTBHOY & Co, Ship Chandlers, No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866

FOR SALE AT POONA.—Two pucka built BUNGALOWS adjoining "Bund Cottage," one recently furnished, the other on the eve of completion. These are very superior BUNGALOWS, and will prove most comfortable family residences. For further particulars apply to the Manager to the Trustees of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S Estate.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1867.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.

Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barclay and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.

Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to

7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

And also,

Several Miniature and other Broughams, Mail Park and other Phaetons. two and four wheel Dog-Carts, Waggonettes, Shigrams Landau sociables and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th ultimo. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate.*

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, and Cawliflower may also be had loose in any weight.

Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to in experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis.*

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.

NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not neccessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. Monk. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece......Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, GENERAL IMPORTERS.—STATIONERY, FRESH FROM ENGLAND BY EVERY "OVERLAND" STEAMER.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.

Manufactured expressly for us by Messrs. DOBBS KIDD & Co.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

LETTER FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR, WHITE OR BLUEISH TINTED STATIONERY.			
Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires	Rs.	2	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	0
NOTE FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.			
Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires	Rs.	1	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100.		1	0
INDIAN INLAND POSTAGE STATIONERY.			
Letter size, OCTAVO, Cream Tint, best quality, one sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola (single Indian Postage). Price per Packet of five quires	Rs.	1	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Pox of 100.		1	0
Letter size, OCTAVO, Blue Tint, one Sheet with Envelope Weighing under the quarter tola. Price per Packet of five quires		1	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	0
STATIONERY FOR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.			
One Quarto sheet, or two leaves with Envelopes weighing under the half ounce, and two Octavo sheets or four leaves also weighing under the half ounce.			
Extra Superfine full sized Quarto, Letter Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires		3	0
Extra Superfine, OCTAVO, or Note Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires		1	8
Envelopes to suit either of the above, per Box of 100		1	4
SUPERFINE NOTE PAPER.			
The "Baronial," extra large double thick, Cream Tinted Note paper, extra superfine, per Packet of five quires	Rs.	2	4
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100	Rs.	1	8
Superfine Octavo, or Note paper, thick, Cream Tinted, with Satin surface, per Packet of five quires	Rs.	2	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100	Rs.	1	4
Superfine Albert, or smaller sized note paper, thick, Cream Tinted with Satin surface, per Paket of five quires	Rs.	1	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	0
MOURNING PAPER.			
Extra Superfine Satin Surface Cream Tinted Note Paper, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires	Rs.	2	0
Black Bordered, Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, Black Bordered Paper, per Box of 100	Rs.	2	0
MOURNING PAPERS FOR OVERLAND POSTAGE.			
Extra Superfine Large Note Paper, with Satin Surface, highly finished, Cream Tinted, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires	Rs.	2	0
Envelopes to suit the above, packet of 100	Rs.	2	0
OFFICIAL FOOLSCAP PAPER OF THE FIRST QUALITY.			
		Per Packet of 5 quires	
Foolscap, very faint Blueish Tint, with lines	Rs.	5	
Do. do. without lines	„	5	
Foolscap, Cream White, with lines	„	5	
Do. do. without lines	„	5	
Envelopes to suit the above, per box of 100	„	3	

All the Stationery imported by SOUNDY & Co. is of the very best quality, of English Manufacture, and as fresh supplies are received by every mail, constituents may be assured of being furnished with fresh, unspotted, and excellent paper.

To prevent correspondence and misunderstanding, Soundy & Co. beg to state that their terms are for cash only.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.
6 Chisels.
1 Compass(winged)
1 Oil Stone.
1 Square.
1 Auger.
1 Saw set.
1 Rule.
2 Pliers.

2 Planes.
4 Gouges.
1 Draw Knife.
3 Turn Screws.
2 Hammers.
2 Spoke Shaves.
1 Bed Wrench.
1 Chalk line & Reel.
6 Gimlets.

1 Mallet.
1 Gauge.
1 Glue Pot & Brush.
4 Files.
1 Axe.
6 Brad Awls.
3 Punches.
1 Pincers.
1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.
6 Rule.
2 Gimlets.
4 Gouges.
2 Punches.
1 Saw set.
1 Pliers.
1 Gauge.
1 Cutting Punch.

1 Axe.
1 Mallet.
6 Brad Awls.
4 Files.
1 Marking Awl.
2 Spoke Shaves.
1 Compass.
1 GluePot & Brush.

2 Hammers.
1 Pincers.
6 Chisels.
1 Oil Stone.
3 Turn Screws.
1 Square.
1 Plane.
1 Draw Knife.

FURNITURE.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

CRICKET KIT just received.
BATTING GLOVES.
WICKET KEEPING GLOVES.
PATENT ALBERT GAUNTLETS.
LEG GUARDS.
PATENT ALBERT DITTO.
VENETIAN DITTO.
PATENT FLEXIBLE CANE STUFFED DITTO.
SPIKED BOOTS, with India RUBBER or LEATHER SOLES.
CRICKET BALLS, best Treble Seam.
CRICKET Bats (Plain and Cane-handled), from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16
STUMPS and BALLS, of all kinds.
CROQUET SETS, complete in Cases.
ARCHERY KIT.
QUOIT'S BRASS and TEEL.
GYMKHANA KIT, of every description.

TREACHER & Co. Ld.,
Bombay and Poona.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. Elphinstones in demand at Rs. 635; Mazagons at Rs. 590; Victorias at Rs. 1,175 to Rs. 1,180 and Freres at Rs. 65.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	47 per sh.
,900,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	60 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,700 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	615 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.	150 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	40 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ..	565 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	105 per share
9,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,180 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits... ..	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99½.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ..	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs.	88½
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	„	92
„ „ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	„	88
„ „ „ „ „ 1842-43		
„ „ „ „ „ 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	„	105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	„	1102
Five and a half per cent.		10½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Spanish Dollars	„	225
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
German Crowns	„	210
Five-Franc Pieces	„	228
Bar Silver	„	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	„	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	„	16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	220 to 225
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee .... Akote	235 to 237
Khandeish .... Barsee	228 to 230
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Hingunghaut	245 to 250
Broach	238 to 242
Veeravul	220 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 238
Compta..	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales.............. 350 Candies.

Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Veale, Assistant Surgeon A., M. D., Secretary to the Inspector General of the British Forces, on duty, from Mount Aboo.

Millet, Major J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Barne, Lieutenant H. D., 1st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.

Rose, Lieutenant T. C., 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Secundrabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..............	£3 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool..............	£2 5s. to £3 10 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
„ Mauritius	No business.	......

ARRIVALS.

JUNE			
17 Sam Cearns	Chambers	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
18 Anevoca..........................	Western.........	London, Feb 14.
Governor General	Kendal	London, Feb. 11.
Radnagore	Cook	Rangoon, April 17.
Royal Edward	Shaw	Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Waterloo	Patterson	London Feb. 14.

— English shipping list published in the English journals of May 25, register the following:—

Nagasaki from Bombay for Liverpool, at St. Helena leaky; was caulked and proceeded.

Henry Moore, *Dharwar*, *White Eagle*, from Moulmein for Falmouth, all off St. Helena.

Dreadnought and *Canopus* both from Bombay; all at St. Helena.

T. E. Millidge, *Rajah of Cochin* and *Windsor Castle*, from Kurrachee, both at St. Helena

Castiglione and *Jenny Wren*, both from Bombay at Ascension.

Mofussilite, from Bombay at St. Helena

Strongbow from Calcutta for London was spoken 1st November last, in 2 S. 90 E. and has not since been heard of.

Zoe from Kurrachee, for Marseilles left Kurrachee 19th October last and has not since been heard of.

The Sir Jamsetjee Family, from Bombay for Spithead, off Sicily.

Abel Tasman, from Bombay for Liverpool which was formerly reported stranded on Bryamgore Reef sunk there April 12.

Victor Emmanuel, from Bombay for London, spoken April 5, off St. Helena.

The British ship *Cherwell*, W. Haws, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Aliet Rahaman*, for Calcutta.

Ship *Sultana*, for Rangoon.

S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China .... Ceylon .... Peneng .... Singapore .... Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope.. Mauritius .... Natal .... Reunion .... St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat .... Persian Gulf .... Bussorah .... Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Ankagherry .... Vingoorla .... Goa .... Karwar .... Beypore .... Mangalore .... Cochin .... Calicut .... Cannanore .... Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for three or four months, suitable for two Gentlemen, or a small family. Rent Rs. 250 a month. Apply to "L. W." Office of this paper.

WANTED.—A LEATHER BELT for the fly Wheel of a Steam Engine from 70 to 80 feet long and 12 to 15 inches wide.—Apply, stating lowest price, to "P. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW, the West side of Middle Colaba, furnished or unfurnished, immediate possession. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
24, Apollo Street.

I have THIS DAY appointed Mr. CRUSTNAROW CASSINATH, my Attorney, to recover the outstandings during my absence.
SUCCARAM BALLAL DANDAIKUR.
15th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANEVOCA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June 1867. Agents of Ship *Anevoca*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATERLOO," arrived from LONDON, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Doobash.
Bombay, 18th June 1867.

PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the estate of the late Ensign Peach, H. M.'s 96th Regiment, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.
S. GALWEY, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, 11th June 1867.

NOTICE.—LOST one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 43 in the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, standing in my name. Any person negotiating the same will do so at his own risk and peril, and any one having a knowledge of the existence or whereabouts of the said Certificate is hereby required to give information to the undersigned at the Bank of Bombay.
HORMUZJEE BYRAMJEE, Rana.
Bombay, 18th June 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "SAM CEARNS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Chambers will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
LAWRENCE, & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sam Cearns*.
Bombay, 18th June 1867.

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—The Trustees beg to NOTIFY to the CREDITORS of this Estate, that in accordance with Clause 21st of Act XXVIII of 1865. Accounts shewing the progress made in the liquidation thereof up to 31st May 1867 have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

D. ROBERTSON
J. BEATTIE
JOHN SMITH
Trustees to Estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Bombay, 17th June 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repair and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.
Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRATED PICTURES—a large assortment just received, amongst which are those of Sir E. Landseer, Millais, Frith, Foed, Frankstone, Duncan, Brooks, Durer, and others,

Suitable for framing on mounts 14½ by 11 Rs. 3
Do do 20½ by 14½ „ 5

A large assortment of scraps for Albums at Rs. 4—6—and 9 per dozen
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TRACING CLOTH, BEST QUALITY, in rolls containing 24 yards Rs. 24
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a House situated in the Mahim District in the Oart Sootarole No. 261 of BHAWOO DWARKAJEE covered with Tiles belonging to NARROW KESSOW GOVIND the holder of a Brab Tree, under License No. 79 which has been seized under distress Warrant No. 31, dated 3rd day of April 1867 for non-payment of the License fee, will be sold by Public Auction on the 2nd day of July next ensuing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises. The conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the Collector's Office any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY OIL [illegible]RKS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN [illegible]IDATION.)
મુંબઇ આઇલ વ[illegible] કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

PURSUANT to a NOTICE an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company was held on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at No. 1, Ash Lane, at 2 P. M. MR. SOMNARAYAN NARNARAYAN was called to the chair.

The following resolutions which were proposed and passed unanimously at the meeting of the shareholders on the 8th inst., were read and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. SOMNARAYAN NARNARAYAN, seconded by Mr. DHANJEEBHOY NOWROJEE,

That Mr Sadanand Balkrishna be appointed Liquidator in place of Mr. T. H. Gilbert who has resigned.

Proposed by Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee,

That the offer received from Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of their client, for the purchase of the whole of the Company's Machinery, Land, Building, &c., be postponed for further consideration.
SOMNARAYAN NARNARAYAN,
Bombay, 18th June 1867. Chairman.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE ceases to sign for our Firm from this date.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Professor Rankin's The Steam Engine	9	8
——————Civil Engineering............	12	8
——————Applied Mechanics............	9	8
——————Useful Rules and Tables	6	12
The Cabinet Lawyer, New edn. to end of Session 1866	8	0
Disraeli's Novels and Tales, 5 vols. complete with notes	9	8
——————Curiosities of Literature, 3 vols............	9	0
The Ten of Diamonds—and 11 other tales............	0	12
The Long Slippers—and 10 ditto............	0	12
A Strange Presentiment—and 9 ditto	0	12
The Hunt of the Glenkens—and 10 ditto............	0	12
Gerald Aymer's Loves—and 9 ditto	0	12
A Tangled Web—and 10 ditto............	0	12
The Toothache—and 10 ditto............	0	12
Ewald's Reference Book of English History............	2	12
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads............	6	12
A Son of the Soil, 2 vols............	15	12
Timbs' English Eccentrics and Eccentricities, 2 vols.	15	12
Macgregor's The "Rob-Roy" Canoe on the Baltic.	3	12
Livingstone's travels in South Africa	4	8
Critical Essays of a Country Parson............	2	12
Tennent's The Wild Elephant	2	12
Dr. Brewer's The Young Tutor	2	12
Recreations of Christopher North. 2 vols	6	0
Harem Life in Egypt and Turkey	4	8
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
The Adventures of a Griffin on a voyage of Discovery............	4	8
Scott's Waverley, Rob-Roy, The Monastery, Kenilworth, The Pirate, bound in one volume	2	4
Our Cousins in Australia, &c. By Isabel Massary ...	5	12
The Belton Estate. By Anthony Trollope............	4	8
The Book of Humorous Poetry............	2	12
The Last Woe. By Revd. Dr. J. Cumming............	3	12
A quiet nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio	5	12
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms............	8	0
Aunt Judy's May-Day Volume............	3	12
The Clever Woman of the Family............	4	8
Baker's The Albert N'yanza, great basin of the Nile &c. 2 vols............	12	0
Miss Aguilar's Home Influence............	3	12
—————— The Mother's Recompense............	4	8
—————— Woman's Friendship............	3	12
The Argosy for 1866. 2 vols............	7	0
Dealings with the Fairies	2	0
Gulliver's Travels. By Dean Swift............	2	4
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual............	2	12
Monier Williams's Hindoostanee Primer............	1	4
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, &c. Aug. '56 to Nov. '66............	12	0
Rimbault's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium............	3	12
Isle of Palms, City of the Plague, &c. By Prof. Wilson............	3	0
Lamb's Essays of Elia and Eliana............	2	12
Ogilvie's English Dictionary for Schools............	4	4
Goodeve on Law of Evidence in India............	31	8
Macpherson's Memorials of Service in India............	9	0
Sullivan's Conquerors, Warriors and Statesmen of India............	9	0
Directorium Anglicanum. 3rd edn. By Bosworth...	9	0
A Kalendar of the English Church for 1867............	1	4
Ecce Deus: with the controversial notes on Ecce Homo............	8	0
Sala's from Waterloo to the Peninsula. 2 vols............	18	0
Mrs. Edward's Archi Lovell: a novel............	4	8
The Claverings. 2 vols. By Anthony Trollope............	19	8
Jerrold's The Story of a Feather. Illustrated............	11	4
Colonel Hamley's The Operations of War............	21	0
Life and work at the Great Pyramid. 3 vols. By C. P. Smyth............	42	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th June, 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

No amount of serious argument that we or any other journalist might ever advance against the economical doctrines of Mr. Robert Knight could do them one half so much injury as the amusing exposition and enforcement of them by his disciple, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, the other day before the East India Association. Mr. Knight had the adroit good sense to keep the weak points of his argument judiciously in the dark, but that is a virtue of which Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji is suprisingly innocent. As the apostle of the tribute and grinding theory, Mr. Knight must lament in sackcloth and ashes the officious and indiscreet zeal of his Parsee pupil, who, while devoutly anxious to spread the new economical revelation and do "the cause" a service, has reduced the whole tribute theory to that degree of unexampled absurdity which compels us to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai on his masterly power of destroying his own case, and the East India Association on being endowed with great powers of gravity. We are not astonished that any number of what Mr. Lowe would call "the gentlemen of England" should complacently sit out, without either laughter or rebuke, the respectable grocer-like argument by which Mr. Dadabhai made up his balance-sheet and settled the profit and loss account of the two countries to his own satisfaction; for "the gentlemen of England" who listened to Mr. Dadabhai probably felt that on the present occasion they were bound to adopt a patronising air towards a native lecturer, and we know, moreover, how deeply the shopkeeping canker is sapping the vitals of the English people, destroying all patriotism, heroism, and public spirit, unless it be of the theoretical sort that is cheap and does not touch the pocket. Mr. Knight, being a grievous sinner in this respect himself, and withal very sagacious, avoided pressing into his service the argument that every rupee earned in India and spent out of it, either in the enjoyment of life in England, in the maintenance of poor relations, or in the education there of one's children, was "tribute" paid by India as the price of English rule. Mr. Dadabhai, with remorseless logic sharpened probably by recent articles on the evils of Irish absenteeism, would, however, have even Mr. Knight return to India and spend his revenues for the good of the country from which he draws them. To satisfy the rigorous demands of his enlightened pupil, he must clothe himself in cloth of Indian manufacture, import no European dainty, purchase no European necessity, indulge in no European luxury, never remit a rupee to Europe not even in the inevitable course of business for that will increase the "tribute" and add to the native grievance, and, finally, he must resolve to live in India till his Indian-made capital is exhausted or he falls a martyr to the climate. This is no burlesque or travesty of this distinguished Parsee's views, and we confess that they all lie wrapped up in Mr. Knight's crotchets, as the oak lies in the acorn—with this difference that they are much more distinctly visible. Let every member of the Civil Service, let every officer and soldier, every European merchant and trader take note of their duty to India as it has filtered down to them from the fountain-head of all wisdom, the economists and statesmen of England. Let them put out their children to Parsee or Hindoo schoolmasters, for even the feeding and salary of an Englishman is so much more "tribute" sucked from this wretched land; let them renounce all exhilirating beverages in favour of arrack as the only true native potation—ice is denied them unless brought from the Himalayas and only from this side of the range; there must be no remittances home, no runs to England to recruit the wearied energies (Mr. Knight's example notwithstanding), and no return to Europe to spend the last few years, after a life of grilling work in India. Civilian and soldier must discontentedly die here, if they would not incur the ban of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and throw all future generations of Englishmen open to the retort from Mr. Knight's disciples of increasing the "tribute" that unhappy India pays to England by their sucking the life-blood and vigour out of this Englishman-ridden land. Behold the tribute theory when carried to its logical results by Parsee reasoning! These results furnish the best example that could be given of the absurd and pernicious form Mr. Knight's arguments assume when grafted upon the native mind. It is thus, in fact, that Mr. Knight stirs up the discord of races with fanciful grievances and sows the seeds of terrible future mutinies and convulsions in India.

It is impossible to find a finer text for native declamation, or a finer cloak from behind which to disseminate disloyalty, than the rapacious greed and injustice of Englishmen in robbing India of this so-called tribute for their privilege of governing it. We cannot imagine a native who is thoroughly and well convinced that a set of beggarly Englishmen are battening and fattening upon this country to the tune of 25 millions a year or upwards, being perfectly loyal and never once harbouring the indignant desire to throw the horrid iniquity off. We are accordingly quite prepared for the ample space occupied by the lecturer in the attempt to prove what is by no means clear that the educated natives of India are positively in love with the British raj. Mr. Dadabhai cites in favour of this hypothesis such reasoning as the following which are quotations from native journals breathing in our opinion the essence of disaffection and disloyalty:—"Under English rule, educated natives hope their country will doubtless progress, though slowly";—"it is not at all wise to fight the present kind sircar and to raise the flag of independence";—"native art and trade languish day by day, money becomes more and more scarce, and a general feeling is generated of despondency and despair of all future prosperity for the country and the race";—"our would-be economists about town would not let the people of India into the dangerous knowledge that their country has to pay a tribute"; "up to this day by England's dragging away the wealth of this country, Hindustan is crushed down." The true interpretation of all these passages is simply that it is desirable and necessary when opportunity offers to shake off the English vampyre that is drawing the nation's blood; so that, alongside of our magnanimous conciliation policy, we are nourishing the growth of a jaundiced Indian Fenianism that views India like another Ireland, a land trodden down till the life is crushed out of it under an unjust and avaricious rule, whose people will try conclusions with us in due time for supremacy in India.

Now, the peddling shop-keeping principle of arriving at the value to each other of two great empires like England and India, which is of a piece as we have said with a grocer's method of viewing the universe, is defective in two or three eminent particulars, of the importance of some of which Mr. Dadabhai, as a native, is incompetent to form an adequate judgment. We do not suppose that any Briton eighteen hundred years ago could validly estimate the worth of Roman civilization to his country, and if any one of them, gifted with the base grocer's spirit, had attempted to estimate the value of the connection of Rome with Britain by a profit and loss computation regarding the sale of English oysters and certain other articles of merchandise to the Roman conqueror, posterity would set his verdict aside. Neither Mr. Dadabhai nor any other native, gilded over though they be ever so thickly with an enamel of Western learning, can estimate the "value" of England to India in the mere matter alone of the education and culture of the Hindoo race. In fact, there is the whole moral force and purpose of the English nation—not to be interpreted from individual men or individual generations; there is the whole mighty working energy of the English people, the whole accumulation of English culture and knowledge, left more or less out of Mr. Dadabhai's reckoning, which, to speak plainly, he does not understand, and which cannot be brought in any shape or form within the compass of his grocer's account. There is the blessing of peace on which the lecturer sets so little value that he beats his breast in anguish, because that noble race of plunderers is gone past who marked their course of devastation by burning villages and desolated provinces, who stamped their presence upon the people by levies and plunder, and (blessings on them!) consumned in the country all they extorted and stole from the wretched people. Mr. Dadabhai also overlooks, what is beyond calculation, the effect of English energy on the creation or expansion of Indian commerce, and the scope that is given to him and the humblest of his countrymen to sit unmolested under their own vines and fig-trees and make and enjoy their fortunes in security and peace. It is the English connection which may be said to have created the commerce of India, and which has, moreover, opened for all Indian produce the best markets of the world. It is this same English connection which is slowly—thanks to the stubborn conservatism and ignorance of the people—ingrafting upon India the manufacturing and mechanical appliances of the West, creating new industries and giving to the population new sources of employment and wealth. The closing of the English markets against Indian produce would be the absolute annihilation of Indian commerce and the ruin of one half of the population of India. The withdrawal of the blood-sucking and avaricious Englishmen would bequeath the country first to anarchy and then to the Russians; and no future Dadabhai Nowroji would be permitted to stand in St. Petersburg as the present one has done in London and deliver such a treasonous libel against the Russian Government as has been just delivered against the English, nor would he find any number of Russian gentlemen disposed, like soft-hearted, well-meaning, Englishmen to listen to the—pernicious twaddle.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 25TH MAY.

THIS is number six. I was startled this morning by reading a telegram from Bombay of the 20th instant in *Galignani*, and pointed out to me by a Frenchman, that the native troops at "Great" had mutinied. "Great" is of course a telegraphic corruption—but for what? If the Indian telegraphic mistakes were few and far between one might guess that "Great" stood for Surat, which would be a very small matter, but it may stand for Meerut—which would be a very different matter indeed. It is most trying that such disheartening news should be so intangible. It is evidently a Press telegram not a Government one, and one may hope I trust that it means less than the word "mutiny" does to those who lived in India through 1857. But our wandering Saints have all along warned Englishmen of mischief in 1867, and I think Shet Naomul of Kurrachee—the Hindoo student of Daniel's prophecies—has long ago spoken of 1867 as a year of trial. But I still hope that these prophecies the expression of fanatical men's fears or hopes may have been sufficiently fulfilled in the pecuniary trials we have all suffered in India. If it be so, it should certainly raise Daniel in the opinion of his students. If proof has been given of anything like concerted mutiny in Upper-India,—in which I cannot quite believe, I could not help associating it with the Luxemburg question. I could not help suspecting, wild as the suspicion may appear, that it was concerted to paralyse our action, at the very time it was contemplated that France and Prussia would be at war. And we never shall be safe in India from such attempts while Afghanistan, the portal and watch-tower of India—at least in the imagination of the people of India—is in the hands of any power outside India. As well hope that we can possibly be free of threats of war from America so long as we hold Canada. Should there be any serious ground for this sickening news it will be unfortunate that it should have occurred just when the Directors of the P. and O. Company have determined to abolish the extra mail to Bombay. And should there be no very serious reason for it, it will not the less be a reason for preparing Bombay as quickly as possible to be the seat of Supreme power in India. As well have the Governor-General of India in the Moon, as well have the Man in the Moon for Governor-General, as place him in Calcutta.

"To return to our muttons"—"with what appetite you have" after such news—Calcutta sends a carpet to the Exhibition brought from beyond Afghanistan, which is pure Greek (classical Greek) in pattern. It is evidently descended from Bactrian art. Going to the modern Greek Court again, you are struck by the carpets being of the same design as those now made in Bombay and India, covered although they be with sentences in the Greek characters. Indeed in Egypt, and the Ottoman Empire, in Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Algiers one cannot help being everywhere, in raw products and in indigenous manufactures, in gold and silver filagree and beaten work, in pottery, in shawls, carpets, mats, and embroidery reminded of India. When I came home, up to Lyons almost, I thought I was never going to get out of India—so much was there similar in the geology (of Sindh and Persia) and the vegetation and in the genius of the people. The "*Pangree*"—*Erythrina indica*—is now beginning to bud in the Champs Elysees, and five Hindoos from Bombay, who were here the other day, I took for Italians when they first spoke to me in the Exhibition. In the Exhibition China and Japan are next door to India—but between them and India in all their works and ideas—is a great gulf fixed. It is very instructive in this striking way to learn how like the Mediterranean countries India is, and how unlike China and Japan.

In comparing the art manufactures of India also with those of other countries, and seeing how far they excel all competition in splendour of harmony, in design, and in delicacy of workmanship, one cannot help fearing that the introduction of English Schools of Art and Design into India may prove a very lamentable experiment: one the progress of which at least the Native Press should watch with the greatest jealousy. There would be no danger in the experiment if the instructors sent out were all like Mr. Higgins of Bombay—but there is ample proof here that the majority of them do mischief and no good by their instructions. To see this it is only necessary to compare Delhi and Cuttack jewellery of native design with the articles by the same workmen of English or Birmingham potters—to compare *Koftgari* and *Bedery* applied to native purposes with its applications to crosses, and paper and letter weights!—or the Ivory carving of Murshedabad with that of a School of Art which shall be nameless. Bombay blackwood carving—which I believe to be a mechanical imitation of European design—is all wholly bad, except as applied to almyras and pierced doorways. What can be [illegible] than a blackwood drawing-room chair? In Bombay Inlaid Work on the other hand you have an illustration of how admirably the natives can adapt European designs if left to themselves. I told you how closely it resembled the wood mosaic of Sorrento and Girghenti. This latter is in flowers, not in geometrical forms, and I have now succeeded in tracing out in the flower patterns of Sorrento the origin of every geometrical pattern used in the Bombay Work. The passage of the gradual conventionalization of the species of flowers into the different geometrical figures through the Shiraz work is very interesting. I think also that it proves that the work travelled to the East, and did not come from it as some with whom I raised the question here at first contended. It is very [illegible] that the Box of Bombay Cameos, and modern Ivory carvings, and admirable brass gods of Poona, has been lost in France, and still more so that Mr. Higgins sent nothing from his *atelier*.

What is really required to promote Indian art is to make an imperial affair of the Indian Museum in London, and not allow it to remain the hole and corner appendage of the India Office it now is. I button-hole everybody on this point. I think that the Museum should be furnished also with a whole set of native professors of the various art manufactures of India—to teach art and design to Englishmen! That will not be done in our day—but a first step towards it will be to exhibit in London an imperial collection of Indian art manufactures. I have strongly represented—in my private capacity and through private influences—the public duty of buying the Guthrie collection of Indian Jade and Crystals for the Museum—a unique collection, really worth £20,000, but which can be had I fancy for £10,000. It has been collected by an enthusiast, and not so much again of this work is probably to be found in the whole world besides. The Bengal Government ought also to send Rs. 5,000 worth of Cuttack silver work to the Museum, and analogous contributions should be sent from all the Governments of India to the Museum in London where an agency could also be easily organized for executing trade orders on India. And that would not be necessary for long, as, the fashion once set, we should find native jewellers becoming established in London and Paris and famous all over Europe.

Now thorugh the *Rue des Indes* out into the so-called "Parc." It is divided into two portions by the building, one between the building and the *Pont d'Iena*, and the other between the building and the *Ecole Militaire*—the building filling up the whole space of the old Champ de Mars from side to side. Further the road which passes from the *Pont d'Iena* right through the building, on to the *Ecole Militaire*, bisects each of these two portions of the "Parc" so that there are four divisions of the "Parc"—the English outside the English section, of the buildings, the French outside the northern half of the French section of the building, the Belgian Park or Flower Garden outside the southern half of the French section, and Belgium and the German outside the German section. The *Rue des Indes* opens into the English Park. Here as everywhere in the Park everything is false, and vile, and mercenary—with, as everywhere, exceptions. The exceptions here are Mariette Bey's restoration of the Temple of Edfou—the plan and panorama of the Suez Canal by Baron de Lesseps and the plan of Egypt by Mariette Bey. It is very noticeable that everything connected with Egypt in this building is thoroughly done. So also with all rising nationalities, Prussia, Italy, and little Roumania. The Suez Canal plans interest me most: and must entirely convert any sceptic as to the objects and chances of success of the canal scheme. All the great difficulties have evidently been overcome, and the completion of the canal is now a matter of certainty,—and at a moderate price compared with the benefits it is destined to confer on India and the Mediterranean countries and the world. The canal will be a new Egypt and revive the primœval prosperity of Asia: and every reasonable Englishman should now see that the French can have no selfish or exclusive interests to serve in the completion of this great work beyond the honour and glory which is justly their due and which in a spirit of generous and honourable sympathy we ought long since to have rendered them. It is marvellous how M. de Lesseps should have persevered through the antagonism, and difficulties, and obloquy he has triumphed over.

In the French park is a model "Crèche"—an institution for taking care of the children of work people while their parents are at work. There are 20 of them in Paris alone, and the charge is only two sous a day for each child—for which it is provided with a cradle (hence "Crèche") clothes, care, amusements, food, religious instruction, and if necessary with medical attendance and physic. It is a most blessed institution and an immense advance on our "ragged schools." Not only are the children in a "Crèche" better cared for morally as well as physically, than they could be in their own homes, but their parents, who come there morning and evening to bring and take them, must also learn from what they see the ennobling lessons of good order, health, and cheerfulness. Any one can found and endow a single cradle in perpetuity for forty francs! This is only one example of the infinite good wrought in France by the practical piety of French women and the French priesthood.

> "For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
> He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

In the French Park also is "the model Church," in which you see what fearful baseness dogmatism can reach. And yet if you suggested to the perpetrators of all this blasphemy that the Lord Christ might possibly have learned his doctrines in India, that his name might possibly also mean Jesus the follower of Crishna, they would burn you if they could.

In the Flower Garden there is nothing remarkable but the *Axolotes Mexicanus* in the Fresh Water Aquarium. The Salt Water Aquarium is not yet ready; in fact even up to this late date—no part of the Exhibition is literally ready.

In the remaining Park the great attraction is the Russian Stables: most barbarous, unhealthy stables they are—but the horses in them are very beautiful.

It is wonderful that the French should have made such an irretrievable mess of the Park—but their utter want of organization in every part of the management of the exhibition has been on a par with their blundering in the Park! and from what I see of things in France generally—in matters municipal—and in matters military, *practical* organization is NOT the *forte* of French people. They are far too much the slaves of logical arrangement, or rather of a logical programme, to be capable of good practical organisation in any really great undertaking. If any fact interferes with their programme, it is always "so much the worse for the fact."

As for Peace or War—beyond the fact that it still continues to be a question—I can tell you nothing:—but I don't see where war is to especially come from just now,—but still it is feared by half the people I hear talking, and hoped for by the other half.

We have had a snow storm, following almost Indian heat, and in all my life in India I never felt my liver or the back of my neck so as I have here during the last few days. If there was only more public life in India it would not be so bad a place after all. It is the distance from Suez to Bombay that is the great drawback to India; that distance is verily "*Kalapanee*"

The Prince of Wales is being much chaffed here for asking his mother if he might go to the races at Chantilly last Sunday. It appears that after accepting the invitation of the Jockey Club he telegraphed to the Queen saying he was much pressed to go and if under the circumstances she thought he might go. The reply of course was that he should not go. I think that the Prince acted admirably in getting off an objectionable engagement under his mother's wing, and that Her Majesty could not but have advised her son not to go to the races. The Prince is not his own but the nation's, and while the nation retains a superstitious reverence for Sunday, the Prince, if only for his own interests, is right to respect it. Besides, nothing more demoralizes people than the example of a liberty they do not comprehend. A sympathetic respect for others' conscience is particularly incumbent on rulers, and ought to be shown in all outward observances even by those whose special duty it may be to enlighten and free men's conscience from the bondage imposed on it by ignorance and superstition. The French take Sunday after my own heart. If it suits their frame of mind, or is a necessity, they keep their shops open, and if it suits their frame of mind they shut them and go to the Bois de Boulogne, or to Church, whichever suits them best. The other day after long rain we had a fine Sunday and nearly every shop in Paris was closed and every body in the glorious Bois de Boulogne.

The Prince of Wales while here paid two special visits to the Indian Department of the Exhibition. In my next I shall begin with the things in the exhibition in their classes, rather an awful undertaking to pledge myself to at the fag end of a letter.

May 26th.—Nothing further of that insane telegram. Sir Bartle Frere passed through here last Monday. He was looking wonderfully better but still limped. To-day, for the first time, the French papers have commenced a systematic description of the Exposition, so that I have been just two months a head of them.

May 27th.—Going out this morning to see about the "mutiny" telegram I saw the Bombay telegram of the 22nd stating that the previous telegram was false, being founded on a letter written by some "insane" person. If I were the doctor who examined him, it should be hard work to prove him insane. Besides, a fellow who knew what "mutiny" meant would know what being blown from a gun or hanged meant.

Just reading through this before closing I see I spoke of the telegram as "insane" yesterday, and I still let the word stand, for I verily used it simply as an expletive, just as Eastern Despots used to chop off the heads of the bringers of bad tidings or bowstring them. There is a wonderful article in the *Times* on the gathering of crowned heads in Paris, fumigating the stale little man next door to me to his ambitious content I should think; and I hope—for the peace of Europe—to the entire satisfaction of the people committed to his tender mercies.

G. B.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

31st May.—News was this day received by the Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan from Toorkistan to the effect that Ameer Shere Ally Khan recently paid a visit to Maimanah. The Meer of this place presented the said Ameer with three lacs of Takahs, (a silver Toorkistan Coin), two hundred horses and costly shawls, besides putting under his command the services of three thousand Cavalry having his eldest son at the head of them. The Ameer Sahib after being thus well received by this Chief went to Mazani Shareef, and having stayed there for eight days, made up for Tukhtah Pool where he now encamps. This news confirms the report formerly made of the arrival of Ameer Shere Ally Khan at Tukhtah Pool and will show that the said Ameer's influence has not only procured for him the aid of the people of Ghorian (commonly known as Jurusbydies) on the borders of Persia and of other independent tribes in the neighbourhood of Herat and Ferah, but has also turned to his side another chief of wealth and power,—the Meer of Maimanah, whose assistance to him will only be considered secondary to that of Fyz Mohamed Khan. Bokhara letters received to-day have brought intelligence to the effect that the Ameer Mohamed Mozuffur Khan of Bokhara has strongly prohibited *Capilahs* of merchandise to go from his Capital to Turkistan in consequence of the duty being exacted by the officials of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan at Khilm from the Bokhara Merchants in excess. Moostoufee Sirdar Abdoorrazak Khan was this day ordered by the Ameer to distribute two months wages to the troops under General Shabbaz Khan. The Moostoufee was further asked to procure some two lacs of rupees from the city either by loan or new taxation, but as he gave reasons against the advisability of carrying on either of the plans, it was resolved that jewels worth two lacs of rupees might be sold at once from the Toshah Khond and the money thus obtained be spent in the necessities of the State. The Moostoufee, being a rich person, will perhaps secretly buy the precious articles himself for his advantage.

1st June.—A rumour prevailed in the city this day to the effect that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has made a movement from Tukhtah Pool in the direction of Cabul with his troops and will stop at Bamian until his valiant friend Fyz Mohamed Khan thinks it proper to invade Cabul in conjunction with the said Ameer. A petition was received this day from Mahomed Hyat Khan the Aumill of Ghiznee submitting that a new rebellion has broken out in that quarter and that a part of the troops in the Ameer's employ under Mullick Mohamed had openly taken up arms in the absence of the Governor Nazar Mahomed Khan from the city to the neighbouring districts. A Moorasilah was therefore written to Sirdar Nazur Mahomed Khan directing him to hasten at once to Ghiznee and suppress the rebellion. Troops were promised to be sent to Ghiznee as recruits if needed. A letter was at the same time received from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan from Candahar declaring that according to a wish entertained by himself some time ago the prisoner Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan under guard of two hundred soldiers arrived at Candahar in chains on the morning of the 26th May and has been confined in the Candahar fort. As thought proper by Hafizjee, Moostoufee, and others one battalion of infantry with two pieces of cannon was hastily despatched to Ghiznee, and a second letter was sent to Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan and Nazeer Mahomed Khan, directing them to seize Mullick Mahomed at once and adopt such measures as would result in the thorough suppression of the disturbance. The wife and children of Sirdar Mahomed Sheriff Khan were ready to leave Cabool for Ghiznee to-day, but in consequence of troubles at Ghiznee the departure was for the present delayed until the restoration of peace there.

2nd June.—Private information received at Cabul to-day states that Mullick Mahomed and others of Ghiznee had received letters from Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Yahya Khan Ibraham Khan, and Sekunder Khan, informing them that the Ameer Shere Ally Khan was to come to Ghiznee very soon. It is said that the discontented party at Ghiznee has broken out, being tempted by such communications. It has further been asserted that Ameer Shere Ally Khan is also in intrigue with the people of Lah Gurh a powerful tribe in the province of Ghiznee. This tribe will suddenly rush on Ghiznee as soon as an officer of the said Ameer appears on its soil. The Cabul Ameer has strongly prohibited all his subjects from talking on the affairs of Afghanistan. The Kootwall has been directed immediately to apprehend, put into imprisonment, lash or fine any one who may be found guilty of communicating the Cabul news to the outstations, and many people have been seized within the last two or three days on suspicion. It is whispered, however, and on good authority, that Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan has sent secret letters to some of the heads of troops and Khans of Cabul informing them that the troops now under his own command or at the disposal of his friends and supporters number forty thousand fighting men men with enormous war stores; that by such a formidable force he is sure he will not only establish his Government at Cabul (which he thinks of no great concern) on a strong footing, but will subjugate the whole of Afghanistan by the force of arms; and that under these circumstances it behoves them to turn to his side as soon as he enters Cabul and places Ameer Shere Ally Khan on the Musnud. It is said, many have secretly joined with the Sirdar on the receipt of this letter, while the general belief at Cabul is that the Ameer Afzul Khan at this the second time of his calamity will at once be seized by his very councillors and attendants and his person given over to Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan.

3rd June.—Sirdar Ghoolam Hussan Khan of Ghorebund arrived at Cabul to-day with sixty sowars in his train and came in to-day's Durbar to the Ameer to pay his respects. The Sirdar was ordered to leave for Arghandee the head quarters of Sirdar Mahomed Sarwar Khan after a week, and directed during the time of his stay at Cabul to go to Killah Quazee every day to examine there the order of the troops. The *Goomashtas* of the Bokhara Merchants at Cabul received letters to-day from their Mahajuns which contained the following news of the former place. "We have been put to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble by His Majesty who does not pay us, either in part or in full, the loan he took from us in his late campaign with the Russians. The matter has been referred by us to the Russian General more than once, and we asked him to cause the liquidation of our money through his intercession with the Shah, but he distinctly declines to interfere in a matter purely of a private character. The Shah's eldest son, the Governor of Kurshee, promises to consider our claims after the final settlement with the Russians, but the Shah is himself silent on the point. A Grand Trunk Road has been constructed between Samurkund and Bokhara as far as the river Amoo and the Caravans now travel peacefully along the line. The Shah is himself at Shalvi Sabz whence he intends to pay a visit to Churckh to see the Russian General." Akhoondzadah Abdool Hameed was ordered by the Ameer to-day to write letters to his friends and relatives at Jablistan asking them to collect troops for himself and send them immediately to Cabul. Sirdar Ghoolam Hussan Khan was also ordered to collect the troops who had made their escape from the field of Bamian. Sirdar Surfaraz Khan Ghilzie was presented by the Ameer with a carabine and one sword to-day.

4th June.—Furzund Shah Doolah Khan, Sirdar Nazir Mahomed Khan, and General Ameeraallah Khan who were prisoners of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan in the late Chareekar action effected their escape from imprisonment and arrived at Cabul to-day. They represented to the Ameer all that they saw in their flight, from Khilm, in disguise, and the facts related confirm the events the news of which has reached Cabul from Turkistan from time to time. A letter was this day received from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan to the Ameer's address to the following effect. "At the advice of Mahomed Shareef Khan I went to Killah Candahar to see Wully Mahomed Khan and asked him to write a letter to his brother Fyz Mahomed Khan, advising him to be content with his possession of Turkistan and give up the hostile intentions against Afzul Khan. In case of his (Wully Mahomed Khan's) so doing I promised to release him and moreover allow him to proceed to Turkistan unmolested, but the Sirdar totally declined to correspond with his brother on the matter." A letter was also received by the Ameer from Jellalabad which submitted the following for his information. "Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan has left Peshawur for Swat apparently from the dread of cholera which is raging in the former place most violently. It is said that letters have come from Ameer Shere Ally Khan to the address of Asmatoollah Khan Niwanee, Arsala Khan Jehar Khyle Sekundur, and Kareem Khan, the heads of the Ghilzie and Kohistanee tribes, directing them to keep quiet untill orders are given to Sirdar Jullaloddeen Khan to make movement on Jellalabahad." Information was also received this day from Herat to the effect that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has sent fifteen Sowars to Persia with a Moorasilah for the Shah in reply to some demands of the Russians, made through the agency of the King of Persia. It is not clearly known what the nature of the demand is although reports maintain that the Russians are eager to raise a Cantonment at Herat. Sirdar Mahomed Yokoahkhan is reported to have despatched 3000 sowars under the command of Khan Agha to Bulkh from Doulutabad.

5th June.—The Ameer ordered to-day to remove his *Pesh Khemah* from Killah Mahomood Khan to a place three kosses south of Arghandee, and General Mohamed Zamor Khan was ordered to make the necessary arrangements to effect this removal. According to the order of the Ameer Sirdar Mohamed Surwur Khan arrived at Cabul this afternoon. The Ameer was engaged in consulting with him for a long time, and it was resolved that a letter should be written to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, asking him to come to Cabul immediately to take the command of the battle against Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan. That it should be remarked to him that the affair with Fyz Mohamed will never obtain a favourable end if he fails to move from Candahar where his son Surwur Khan will be sent to look after the affairs of the city and to withstand Shere Ally Khan's son in all the future engagements with him. After some of the principal Cabul Sirdars were consulted in the matter the Moostoufee wrote the letters and sent it to Candahar. Mahomed Saeed Khan a respectable native of Khojund arrived at Cabul to-day. He states that, while at Khojund, he had a long talk with an officer of the Russian troops on the affairs of Cabul. "On my pointing out," says he, "the lamentable Cabul affairs and interrogating him as to when these tumults and horrible bloodshed are likely to take an end, he replied that as soon as final settlements are made with the King of Bokhara, the Russian Government will direct their attention to conquer Afghanistan, and it will only be by this means, and *not* otherwise, said he, that the anarchy in Afghanistan will be put to an end." A letter has been just received stating that the Meer of Budakhshan after his last defeat fled to Kashghar and has sought protection with the king of the latter place.—Detailed accounts will follow.

OUR printers insist on making us convert the Maharajah of Mysore into the Maharajah of *Nagpore*. Our daily contemporary was kind enough some time ago to draw attention to this bad habit of theirs; yet the mistake again occurred in our leading article of yesterday. We find, on enquiry, that the clerical error was made deliberately, for the purpose of giving the *Times of India* an opportunity of writing another of its deliciously funny paragraphs. The printers have, however, promised to show in future more consideration for us and less for the *Times of India*.

WE have received the first number of "Sykes and Dwyers" Photographic Album illustrative of views and objects worth seeing in the vicinity of Bombay. The present number contains four views, each 12 by 10, and all executed with considerable excellence. The Vehar Lake, and Government House Parell have never before been so skilfully copied. Judging from the first number, we may anticipate that if the journal is as well supported by the public as it deserves to be, it will become a work of deserved merit. There has been a want in Bombay of such a work as Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer have undertaken, and there is an infinite variety of subjects from which to choose. We should like to see a little letter-press remark on each view, not for our Cockury friends, who may be expected to be familiar with all that is remarkable in the vicinity of Bombay, but for those at a distance, to whom people in Bombay may be desirous of sending the journal. We wish the enterprising artists every success.

THERE is a lull in the tumult in Afghanistan but it portends a coming storm. The Ameer Shere Ali has obtained assistance from dependent and independent chiefs in and bordering on Western Afghanistan, he has fomented the discontent in Ghiznee, a large party being ready to declare for him, and he is now on his way to Bamian to effect a junction with his General, Fyz Mohammed Khan. The latter has also been bringing his influence to bear on the Cabul chiefs and a large party of them is secretly prepared to support him as soon as he appears at Cabul. The most important item of news is that relating to Russia. It is stated that Ameer Shere Ali Khan is in communication with the Shah of Persia in reference to certain demands of the Russians made through the Shah. We are able from other and perfectly authentic sources to state that a short time ago the Shah of Persia left Teheran and proceeded in the direction of Herat, but the object of his journey was unknown to our informant. It may have some connection with the "demands" of the Russians, who our Cabul correspondent states, and as every body knows, "are eager to raise a cantonment at Herat." The conclusion of our Cabul letter is quite premonitory and indicates the fate that awaits Afghanistan. Our correspondent says:—

> "Mahomed Saeed Khan a respectable native of Khojund arrived at Cabul to-day. He states that, while at Khojund, he had a long talk with an officer of the Russian troops on the affairs of Cabul. 'On my pointing out,' says he, 'the lamentable Cabul affairs and interrogating him as to when these tumults and horrible bloodshed are likely to take an end, he replied that as soon as final settlements are made with the King of Bokhara, the Russian Government will direct their attention to conquer Afghanistan, and it will only be by this means, and *not* otherwise, said he, that the anarchy in Afghanistan will be put to an end.'"

THE *Friend of India*:—The Secretary of State has sent out orders by telegraph that every official mentioned in the Report of the Orissa Famine Commission shall be at once furnished with a copy. The home authorities are evidently not satisfied either with the remarks of the Commission or with the decision of the Government of India. The Commission's Report praises only three officers, Mr. Barlow of Pooree, Lieutenant Money of Maunbhoom, and Mr. Dampier, Commissioner of Nuddea and one of its members. Many of the other officials, from Sir Cecil Beadon downwards, having obtained a perusal of the Report and even of the remarks of the Government of India, have already circulated among their friends confidential replies. Sir Cecil Beadon, for instance, quotes a letter from the Hon'ble W. Grey to the Viceroy, in which the present Lieutenant Governor is said to have expressed a doubt whether, even in June, importation of rice into Orissa was wise. He also cites a letter to himself from Mr. Buckley, the senior missionary in Cuttack, in which that gentleman, in the middle of April, is asserted to have expressed the belief that there would be no famine. Sir Cecil Beadon is unnecessarily sharp in hinting that Sir John Lawrence charged him with a want of veracity when his Excellency [illegible] that it was "incredible" that the late Lieutenant-Governor should not have seen [illegible] of the coming calamity during his visit to Orissa in February 1866. Sir John evidently meant only to express surprise by the use of that word, a surprise shared by the whole public. The Secretary of State's order is just, for all who are implicated [illegible] have the opportunity of defence in a [illegible] satisfactory manner. But as the order contemplates [illegible] in the virtual publication of the Report, it is time for the Government of India to withhold all the papers from the public a moment longer.

THE same:—An attempt to levy the License Tax has resulted in what threatened to be a very serious affair in Monghyr. The native traders simply shut their shops, and the crisis was such that Mr. A. Money, the Commissioner, hastened to the spot and harrangued the people. The police were on the alert. The immediate occasion of this was, we believe, the assessment of a Bunnia, who had been in the lowest grade of the Income-tax, at Rs. 500 a month. On the other hand the tax is being quietly raised in the Punjab in spite of the opinion entertained of it by every official. Take the Lahore district as an example. The Deputy Commissioner seems to have been forced to devote the whole month of May to the duty of assessment. Excluding officials the tax has yielded only Rs. 22,000 from 2,400 licenses. Of these no less than 1,800 are of the 6th class, and only 40 of the 2nd and 2 of the 1st. The tax is thus essentially an impost on the poor. The wealth of the district is not even touched. So much for a silly Act and a bad tax—nothing from the rich, absolutely little but comparatively much from the poor, and general discontent among all classes official and non-official. The heaviest Income-tax in war times could not have done half the mischief, and it would have yielded from two to five millions sterling.

THE same:—The death of the first and only High Court Native Judge in India, the Hon'ble Sumboonath Pundit, has naturally excited discussion in Bengal. No native has yet been found worthy of a seat on the bench of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and Agra. The experiment was tried in Bombay but failed. This is deeply to be regretted, but with our Courts and native society in their present state, incontrovertible purity is almost an impossibility. This can be asserted of Sumboonath and because the same can be said of Baboo Hurrochunder Ghose, one of the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, we trust he will be promoted to the High Court bench. Ability is much and there is no lack of it at the Bengalee bar. But uncompromising probity is far more and is indispensable. The deceased Judge was a Cashmere Brahmin, whose family had settled in Oudh, which he recently visited to marry his daughter. A branch had been settled in Bengal for six or seven generations, preserving their own usages and refusing to intermarry with Bengal Brahmins. From an Assistant to the Sudder Court Record-keeper on Rs. 20 a month, Sumboonath Pundit rose through the various grades of the native bar to the bench, and there so impressed his colleagues as to call forth the eulogy of the Chief Justice and of Mr. Justice Jackson, representing both sides of the Court. On points of Hindoo law, and on all zemindary and ryottee questions, his knowledge was accurate, varied and extensive. He died at 47. His career is a lesson to all the educated natives, of the success of even moderate abilities and industry when combined with sterling honesty. The natives seek for wider careers and complain of being shut out from high appointments. We sympathise with them in a very natural feeling, but the justification for their exclusion is to be found in the almost universal absence of a high *morale* in the State education which they receive at charity prices, in the society by which they are moulded, in the leaders whom they follow and in the heroes about whom they make extravagant speeches. At the bar, on the bench, in the service of the State no less than in keeping contracts and changing not even when they swear to their own hurt, they will find that honesty is the best policy.

THE same:—We learn from two Parliamentary bluebooks that Sir Stafford Northcote disapproves of the reimposition of the frontier export duties of British Burmah as a retaliatory measure on the King, and that Lord Cranborne had to use some pressure to induce to Government of India to appoint the survey party which has lately returned from its first attempt to roughly explore the country between Burmah and China. The Government of India was right in so far as Lord Cranborne yielded, in what was a matter of complete indifference to him, to the mild pressure of several Chambers of Commerce all of which repeated Captain Sprye's inaccuracies. But, from whatever cause, it is satisfactory that Lord Cranborne kept to his original orders, for not only will science benefit but the way will be prepared for a line of telegraph, for the checking of French influence on the upper waters of the Cambodia, and for the development of the Shan country. We trust that next season Captains Williams and Luard will be able to reach Yunan and be met by a party from the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Cambodia side, as suggested by Sir A. Phayre. The route to be followed is up by the right bank of the river to Toungoo, our frontier station, and thence as far north as Yemethen, in the Burmese territory, in about 20° 30' N. L. Thence the line strikes eastward to Kianghung on the Cambodia river.

THE same:—The Secretary of State, like the Government of India, fully approves of the withdrawal from Mandalay during the recent rebellion of our Agent, Captain Sladen. The Government of India has done a most graceful act, in asking the Secretary of State to communicate to the Emperor of the French, its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to Sir A. Phayre's last mission to Mandalay by the Roman Cotholic Bishop Bigrandet. The King of Burmah presented Sir A. Phayre with a copy of the whole original Boodhist scriptures termed the *Beedagat* which is to be deposited in the British Museum, and the Ceylon Government has been asked if it will receive a copy from his Majesty to be deposited in a fire-proof building. The position of the King is very insecure. Conspiracies in the palace, followed by barbarous executions like those described by our correspondent, seem to be chronic. Were a resolute pretender to the throne to arise outside of the palace, the dynasty would melt away. As it is, only the treaty with the Viceroy and the personal friendliness of Sir A. Phayre kept it in existence last year.

THE same:—The Punjab has narrowly escaped a visitation of epidemic cholera such as decimated the troops and prisoners five years ago. In March there were only 81 deaths reported from this disease. In April there were 2,842. The greatest number of deaths was in Umballa, 801, because that district was first touched by the stream of pilgrims from Hurdwar. As the pilgrims proceeded upwards the number of deaths appears less—Ludiana, 481; Hoshiarpore, 259; Jullundhur, 168, and Umritsur, 169. In the Lahore District the deaths only number 8. This refers, however, only to April. In May the pestilence seized cantonments like Mooltan, Mean Meer, and Peshawur though it now seems to be arrested. All the facts show how the mortality is reduced by administrative and sanitary precautions, such as stopping large gatherings of people and especially sending out troops and convicts into camp. The measures every where adopted are most creditable to the energy and intelligence of the Punjab Government and district officers.

THE same:—*Indian Public Opinion* has published an article on railway mismanagement in the Punjab, every line of which is a libel unless it is true. Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, the agent, cannot remain quiet under the serious charges, even if the Directors of the Punjab Railway allow them to pass in silence. The *Englishman* has of course promptly disclaimed the imputation cast upon it. The fact is no longer to be concealed that what with the Kuppurtulla business, the Testimonial business and now these Railway contracts, the management alluded to has long been the subject of far from flattering rumours even in Calcutta and in the highest quarters. In Bengal the complaint is that Government interferes too much in railway matters, in the Punjab it seems to shut its eyes to them.

THE same:—We are glad to learn that in the North-West Jails the percentage of deaths to strength in 1866 was but 2·50. The highest percentage of deaths to strength was in the Futtehpore jails, where there was an outbreak of cholera, and the deaths amounted to 7 per cent. The second highest percentage was 6·27, and the next 5·07. In no other of the 35 Jails in the North-Western Provinces was the percentage so high as 5, and in 13 jails it was less than 1. In 1865 the percentage of deaths, though not so low as in 1866, was still only 3·17. How different this from the period from 1856 to 1861, when the percentage varied from 10·02 to 14·21. All must admit that 2½ and 3 1/6 per cent. is a small average mortality. It would compare favourably with many European prisons.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The Overland Mail of the 18th May came into this station yesterday without a single newspaper! In the invoice forwarded to the Post Master of this station there were thirty-two newspapers entered as forwarded, but the Bombay post office people appear to think that every purpose would be answered by the invoice without the papers. We observe by the notice above that there is such an officer as a Director General of the Post Office, and we should like to draw his attention to the fact that an invoice of papers dispatched is not a satisfactory medium to communicate the contents of the said papers to the public. No doubt Sir John Lawrence will hold us answerable for the [illegible], but we must protest against being held responsible for all the official acts of Government servants and establishments and their results.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

4 per cent. Government Securities ... 86½
5 " " " ...104
5½ " " " ...109
Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18TH JUNE.

Arrived steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 24th, Melbourne 28th May, and King George's sound 4th June.

No news of interest received.

The legislative assembly has sanctioned the arrangement arrived at by the postal conference relative to the three services, namely *via* Galle, Panama and Torres Straits.

Coffee market fully supplied.

Metals in moderate demand.

Sugar market low.

BOMBAY.

THE Turkish line of telegraph was yesterday reported to be right to Constantinople, and the Persian line to be interrupted to Tabreez.

THE master of the British ship *Sam Cearns*, which arrived on Monday night last from the port of Liverpool, reports that he was not acquainted with the light at the entrance of this port, and that he had very squally weather the last four days of the port.

THE new British ship *Governor General*, Captain J. Kendall, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, reports from the Equator to 8 North a strong monsoon, since then baffling winds, and also Captain D. J. R. Cook, of the ship *Radnagore*, which arrived the same day from Rangoon, that winds W. & W. S. W. with heavy squalls and much rain.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th instant.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee...............	8	21	0	10
" Calcutta via Agra ..	0	0	0	0
" Calcutta via Madras..	21	46	4	35
" Madras	15	25	1	30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORT.—17TH JUNE.

Tuticorin.—South westerly winds, weather fine, barometer 29·89, thermometer 90.

Cannanore.—Weather cloudy occasional rain, wind S. W. calm, barometer 29·890, rain two inches and 88 cents.

Vingorla.—Weather rainy, thermometer 83, wind moderate from west, rain one inch and 32 cents.

Cochin.—Weather fine, rain fall half inch, thermometer 80, barometer 30.

Mangalore.—Weather cloudy and rainy, barometer 29·77, wind south west.

18TH JUNE.

Carwar.—Weather rainy, wind south west, barometer 29·82, fall of rain two inches and twenty-eight cents.

Surat.—Fair wind south west, thermometer 88.

STEAMER REPORTS.—18TH JUNE.

GALLE, 18th 8 A. M.—Mail steamer *Candia* from Suez anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—18TH JUNE.

BELGAUM, 18th 5 30 A. M.—Perfect communication Dharwar at 5.

KURRACHEE, 18TH, 11-5 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez.

RUTLAM, 18TH, 12 Noon.—Communication Neemuch 10·50 A. M.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp sat at the High Court on Monday for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.) There was a large attendance of persons interested.

Before dealing with the list of contributories, the learned Judge took into consideration several claims against the Association, which were disputed by the official liquidator (Mr. Bendir); and in one or two cases, which were expected by their result to rule others of the same class, he gave permission to the claimant to bring a suit against the Company within a month.

The Advocate General then, on behalf of the official liquidator, applied for an adjournment of the settlement of the list of contributories. The list he said was divided into two parts, the second part showing the contributories whose shares were held by the Company and comprising in all about 7000 shares, or one-third of the whole number. A very serious question arose in regard to this class of contributories, and would be argued by the other side,—as to whether, taking into consideration that their shares had been purchased by and held by the Company, these contributories were liable at all. Mr. Bendir had already effected settlements with a very considerable number of creditors, and there had been proposals for settlement made by a very considerable number of contributories; and as the amount at stake was not very large it was exceedingly desirable that the whole matter should be settled without coming to the Court at all. It was on these grounds that Mr. Bendir in an affidavit now asked for a postponement.

The learned counsel read the affidavit, and it was stated in it by Mr. Bendir that cases involving the same question as that raised by the contributories of the second class were now under appeal in England, and further that he believed much time would be saved by a settlement being effected.

The Judge—Does this involve the question which was lately before Sir Joseph Arnould, and as to which it appeared that there had been a difference of opinion between Lord Justice Cairns and Lord Justice Turner?

The Advocate General—Yes.

Mr. Dunbar (who appeared for a large number of contributories) said this was a different question, this Company having had express power to purchase its own shares.

The Judge—Is there any opposition to the application for a postponement?

Mr. Dunbar said he opposed it.

The Advocate General said the application was made on account of the legal difficulties which arose in connection with the second part of the list of contributories. The difficulty was a very serious one, for it appeared that the Company had purchased the shares in the market and kept them for months and months.

The Judge—Would it not have been better to make this application earlier, to the sitting Judge in Chambers, so that persons might not be put to the expense of coming here to-day?

Mr. Dunbar said he appeared for about forty gentlemen, who entirely repudiated any intention to seek a compromise.

The Advocate General—The liquidator only got power to compromise last Thursday, and the offers I speak of have been made since then.

The Judge—Are you willing to pay the costs of the day to Mr. Dunbar's clients?

The Advocate General—Some of Mr. Dunbar's clients actually have compromised.

The Judge—How do you account for that, Mr. Dunbar?

Mr. Dunbar said he was told that some of his clients who appeared both in the first and second part of the list had made offers of compromise.

The Judge—What length of postponement is asked for?

The Advocate General—One month.

The Judge—You are instructed that many gentlemen have expressed a desire to compromise?

The Advocate General—Yes, some have actually paid the money.

Mr. Dunbar was instructed that one gentleman—Mr. Brown—had compromised, because he was in the first as well as the second part of the list.

The Judge—But he has compromised for both?

Mr. Dunbar—For both. And others are in the same position.

The learned counsel, at the request of his Lordship, named the clients whom he represented.

Mr. Macpherson named three native contributories (set down for 123 shares in all) for whom he appeared, and who, he said, appeared only in the second part of the list, had never made any offer of compromise, and didn't intend to. He also objected to the postponement.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang appeared for one or two persons in the second part of the list.

His Lordship handed to the Advocate General a petition which he had received from one Morojee Succaram residing in Poona, whose name was set down against 20 shares, but who said he had never applied for the shares and had never signed the Articles of Association. His Lordship remarked that if the facts were found to be as stated, the name would have to be struck out.

With regard to the application for a postponement, his Lordship did not think the reasons urged for it were sufficient, and therefore decided to go on with the settlement of the list.

The first case taken up was that of Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana, lately a shroff in the Central Bank of Western India, whose name was set down in part No. 1 for 250 shares and in part No. 2 for 170, and who appeared in person to object. Twenty of the shares (which were amongst those included in the second list) he admitted to have been allotted to himself personally, but in regard to the remaining 400, 300 of them were allotted to Mr. Edwin Heycock, the late Manager of the Central Bank (whose son, Mr. C. F. Heycock, was one of the promoters of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association) and the other hundred to Mr. Heycock's son, Arthur. The applicant signed the Articles of Association in respect of these 400 shares at Mr. E. Heycock's request, but did not in reality come into possession of the shares and never paid any call on account of them.

The Judge—Do you mean that you signed the Articles simply in your own name?

The Advocate General (referring to the original signatures to the Articles)—He signed just in his own name, with no reference to any other body.

Cursetjee—But the original letters of allotment were in Mr. Heycock's name.

The Judge—When were the shares transferred to the present applicant, or how came he to be allowed to sign for Mr. Heycock?

The Advocate General—There was no deed of transfer, and no application for transfer.

The Judge—Then how did these shares get into this man's name?

The Advocate General—I am told that he signed in respect of what was allotted to him and not to Heycock.

The Judge—Here is an affidavit which states that the shares were allotted to Heycock.

Cursetjee—After the call was paid the allotment letter was altered by the promoters.

His Lordship remarked that it might be that the applicant had got himself into a difficulty which he couldn't get out of, but that nevertheless he was entitled to have the matter investigated.

The Advocate General—In the book showing the names of the allottees I find that the number of shares entered as having been allotted to Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana is 420.

The Judge—Where are the letters of allotment?

The Advocate General—Share certificates never having been issued, the letters of allotment would remain with the holders.

The Judge—It may be, and it is quite consistent with what this man says, that his name now appears as an allottee, but I wish to know whether, in respect of 400 of these shares, it is not the fact that the Heycocks or one of them was the original allottee?—and, if so, how this applicant's name came to be substituted for the other? And I should also like to know who tampered with the books?

The Advocate General—I am informed that the original allotment was in the name of the Heycocks.

The Judge—What shows that?

The Advocate General—We can prove it, I am told, by a clerk who is in a position to say that it was at their request and with the consent of this man that the letter of allotment was altered.

The Judge—The statement is that the Heycocks were the original allottees and that they had this man's name substituted on the register for their own, but that they nevertheless sold the shares themselves and pocketed the money. That is what the affidavit says.

Sudasew Anunda, called and examined, stated as follows:—I was employed as a clerk by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association from its commencement. The letters of allotment were issued in November 1864. I kept the books, and filled in the entries relating to the allotment letters. Three hundred shares which were originally allotted to Edwin Heycock now stand in the applicant's name in the register. They were not transferred, the allotment was simply altered at the request of Mr. Heycock. Originally there was only one letter of allotment in respect of the 300 shares, and I think that on the alteration being made there were several letters issued for smaller numbers, in the place of the old one. I knew Cursetjee then; he was a shroff in the Central Bank. I don't know whether the alteration was made with his consent, but it was done at the request of Mr. Heycock.

The Judge—By whom? By his son?

Witness—Yes, by Mr. C. F. Heycock, who was a Director of the Company. The new letters were signed by the other Directors, who knew of their being substituted for the old one. I think it was understood that the thing was done merely for the convenience of the elder Mr. Heycock, and that he was actually to remain the owner of the shares. I was not present at the meetings of the Directors; I only made the entries I was directed to make, without being informed by the Directors as to what their intentions were. The new letters of allotment were signed in my presence, and the old letter was then destroyed I think. I have a distinct recollection of the Directors signing the new letters of allotment, of which I am now speaking. I did not hear any conversation amongst the Directors as to who was to be the owner of the 300 shares. On the new letters being signed they were taken away by Mr. C. F. Heycock, and I never saw them afterwards. The elder Heycock was not present at the time of which I have been speaking. There were 20 shares originally allotted to Cursetjee himself.

His Lordship remarked that it was quite possible, after what had been already seen of this transaction, that Cursetjee had originally signed the articles only for 20 shares, and that the figure had afterwards grown into 420.

Examination continued—There were greater numbers of shares than 300 allotted to one person.

The Advocate General—You got 700 odd yourself, didn't you?

Witness—900.

The Judge—And do you appear on the list for that number yourself, or have you got some man in buckram in lieu of yourself?

Witness—No, I have no such man.

Examination continued—Other large shareholders got names substituted in lieu of their own but still retained their shares. That occurred in the case of all the five Directors, whose names were—C. F. Heycock, C. J. Mayhew, H. Ramsden, Venayek Pandurang, and Lulloobhoy Manecklal. 300 shares were allotted to each of them in their own name, and other shares for them in the names of others.

The Judge—Now you must be particular as to what you say, for it affects very much the character of the five gentlemen whom you have named. Keep yourself as strictly as possible to what you know of your own knowledge.

Witness—I say positively that the shares which were given to them in the names of others were for their own benefit.

The Judge—Now, do you say that there were shares allotted to other persons for each of those five gentlemen, or only for some of them?

Witness—It was done for the benefit of all, but Mr. Ramsden afterwards resigned.

The Judge—Did he return the shares?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Both the shares allotted to him and the shares allotted to others for him?

Witness—All.

The Judge—Now, are you certain that there were any shares allotted to any other person as a trustee for Mr. Ramsden? Be cautious what you say.

Witness—No, there were not.

The Judge—That shows how necessary it is to cross-examine witnesses. Did I understand you to say that 300 shares were allotted to him in his own name and that he returned them and resigned the Directorship?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Did Mr. Ramsden not give a cheque at the same time?

Witness—Yes, for premium paid on the shares sold.

The Judge—Now, the second name you mentioned was Mr. Mayhew. Were there any shares allotted in Mr. Mayhew's own name?

Witness—Yes, 300.

The Judge—Were there any shares allotted to other persons in trust for him?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Are you certain of what you are saying?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—How many?

Witness—I don't remember the exact number.

The Judge—Do you remember the names of the persons to whom they were allotted for him?

Witness—There was one name given by him, and the others were made out by Venayek Pandurang.

The Judge—What is the name Mr. Mayhew gave?

Witness—Mr. Purkiss.

Mr. Dunbar said he was informed that the shares were taken for another Director—not for Mr. Mayhew.

The Chairman—How many shares in all were allotted to Mr. Purkiss?

Witness—650.

The Judge—How many of those were for himself?

Witness—150.

The Judge—For whom were the other 500?

Witness—They were intended for Mr. Mayhew.

The Judge—You said Venayek Pandurang made out the other names. What do you mean by that?

Witness—Mr. Mayhew told him to procure some names of persons.

The Judge—As trustees for Mr. Mayhew?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Did Mr. Mayhew say that in your hearing?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Were any such confidential names procured by Venayek Pandurung?

Witness—Yes, there were shares made out in other six names.

The Judge—For whom?

Witness—That I cannot say. It was done for the Directors generally as a body,—not for any particular Director.

The Judge—Are you sure that the 500 shares in Mr. Purkiss's name were for Mr. Mayhew individually, and not for him together with the other Directors?

Witness—That name was given by Mr. Mayhew, but the shares were included in the general shares. I cannot say that these 500 shares were for the benefit of any particular Director.

The Judge—Am I to understand you to say that you believe the shares to have been either for Mr. Mayhew's benefit, or for the benefit of himself and his co-directors?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—And not for the benefit of the Association?

Witness—No.

Examination continued—I don't know the exact number of the shares allotted to the persons whose names were procured by Venayek Pandurang. I know some of the names. I was one of the persons myself. There were 845 shares allotted to me in trust. They were not for my own benefit, but in trust for the Directors. 500 shares were allotted in the same way to Mulnath Babooráo; 300 to Sittaram Luxumon; 200 I think to Moroba Narayen (it is only as to the number that I am not sure); 500 to Narayen Sagoo; and there were other names which I don't remember. There were about 4,000 shares, altogether, allotted in trust, putting aside the allotment of 300 made to each Director.

The Advocate General stated in answer to his Lordship that the capital of the Association was one crore of rupees, which was divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 400 each, but that between 20,000 and 21,000 only were allotted. The Company had power to increase the capital to two crores.

The Judge—Then there appear to have been about 5,500 shares, out of about 20,000, distributed amongst the five Directors.

Examination continued—Mr. C. F. Heycock got 300 shares in his own name, besides the 300 allotted to his father. The letters of allotment in the case of the shares which were put in the name of trustees were retained by the Directors in all cases. I mean that they were kept at the office. I believe that all the four thousand shares were sold by the Directors. The letters of allotment were parted with. The letters of allotment were in my charge till all the signatures were put to them, but after that they left my charge. I don't know exactly into whose hands they then went, but I believe they were given to three or four brokers to be sold in the market. I do not know who those brokers were.

The Judge—Were the proceeds of the sales brought to the office?

Witness—I don't know anything of the subsequent part of the transaction.

The Judge—Do you know as a matter coming within your own personal knowledge that any of the Directors received any of the proceeds of the sales?

Witness—I believe they all received them.

The Judge—Did you hear any one of the Directors say that he received them?

Witness—No.

The Judge—Unless you know the thing of your own knowledge I cannot take down anything about it.

Witness—I can only speak as to my belief.

Examination continued—I don't know what became ultimately of Mr. Heycock senior's 300 shares. There was another hundred shares, originally in the name of Mr. Arthur Heycock, another son of Mr. Heycock's, and which were afterwards put into the present applicant's name. Cursetjee's name was substituted in the same way as in the case of the 300, by the direction of Mr. C. F. Heycock; and several new letters of allotment were made out and signed by the Directors, in place of the old one. I think Mr. C. F. Heycock told me the reason of this was that Mr. A. Heycock was not at that time in Bombay.

Examined by the Advocate General—Cursetjee's name is still on the register in respect of the 420 shares. He was not present himself when the change in the name was made. He never made any complaint about his name being kept on the register.

By the Judge—The original letters of allotment were made out on the 4th November, and it was only ten or twelve days afterwards when Cursetjee's name was substituted for those of the Heycocks.

The Judge (to the Advocate General)—Is it not the fact that the Central Bank (to which the calls were made payable) paid the calls for the Heycocks?

The Advocate General—I am told that the Bank lent the money to the Heycocks.

The Judge—To pay the calls? Is it not the fact that these calls have been paid?

Mr. Bendir said they seemed to have been paid.

The Judge—And paid, in point of law, in the one case by Edwin Heycock, and in the other case by C. F. Heycock?

Mr. Bendir—So it seems.

The applicant, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, was then examined—He said he did not go to the office of the Association with Mr. Heycock about the shares, and had no communication with the Directors on the subject beyond some verbal communication with Mr. C. F. Heycock. He admitted his signature to the Articles of Association, and said he had signed the Articles in respect of the whole 420 shares. The reason Mr. Edwin Heycock gave for asking him to sign for the shares was that he did not wish it to be known that the shares were his. He signed for the 100 (for Mr. A. Heycock) as well as for the 300, at Mr. E. Heycock's request, the reason which the latter stated being that his son Arthur was not in Bombay. The calls were paid—but not by him (witness)—before he signed the Deed of Association.

The Judge—Have there been any calls paid since on these shares, Mr. Bendir?

Mr. Bendir—There was a second call of Rs. 150 per share, but it has not been paid on these particular shares.

The Judge (to witness)—And you have done nothing in regard to the shares since you signed?

Witness—No.

The Judge—Well, I am of opinion that you assisted Mr. Heycock in deceiving the public, and that you must take your chance of remaining on the register—at all events on part No. 1. As to part No. 2, it remains of course subject to the other question, whatever the result of that may be. I think that having regard to Article 16 of the Articles of Association—which is "that every person who shall from time to time be or appear registered in the Register of shareholders as the proprietor of any shares shall, unless and until his share shall by operation of law or otherwise become vested in some other person, be treated and recognised by the Company as the lawful and rightful proprietor of such share, although in fact he may have been improperly so registered, and no other person claiming or entitle to be the proprietor of such share shall have any claim against the Company in respect thereof, but only against the person who shall be so registered, and his representatives,"—you may have your remedy against the Heycocks, father and son, or against the elder one only, but as between you and the Company I think you must remain on the list, for you with your eyes open, and knowing what Mr. Heycock's object was,—and that it was to deceive the public into the belief that the shares were not his—have assisted him in carrying out that object and must take the consequences. There has been no payment of calls by Mr. Heycock, there has been no recognition of him as a shareholder by the Company, ever since you allowed your name to be substituted for his in the new letters of allotment.

Cursetjee—But I have no doubt that he would admit that the shares were his.

The Judge—Well, when he does admit it it will be the time for you to go at him and get him to return the money which you may have to pay in respect of the shares. You must take your proceedings as soon as you can find him. In the meantime you must pay Mr. Paul Edward Bendir the amount that he may call upon you to pay.

The applicant asked his Lordship to show some mercy towards him.

The Judge—I have no power to exercise any mercy in the matter. You must remain on the list. Make the best terms you can with Mr. Bendir.

The next case taken up by his Lordship was that of Mr. J. M. Maclean, for whom Mr. Dunbar appeared.

The Advocate General said Mr. Maclean was an original allottee of 50 shares.

The Judge—Were they transferred?

The Advocate General—No, they have not been transferred in the Company's books. Your Lordship will bear in mind that the Company was registered on 29th November 1864, and had a legal existence therefore only from that date.

Mr. Dunbar said the case was this, that the shares were purchased and taken over by the Company, as appeared from their own books. The directors purchased Mr. Maclean's shares on the 24th November 1864—that is, before the Company was registered.

The Judge—The directors did so as a body?

Mr. Dunbar replied in the affirmative, and produced a book in which, under the date he had named, an entry of the purchase appeared—there being also an entry of a *sale* of shares (believed to be the same shares) on the 26th of that month. The book had no distinctive title.

The Judge—Is that one of the Company's books or not?

Mr. Dunbar—I cannot say, but Mr. Bendir produces it.

Mr. Bendir—It belongs to the Company.

The Judge—Then, that looks very like a record of the purchase of these shares. Was there any transfer?

Mr. Dunbar—Mr. Maclean says he does not recollect any transfer.

The Judge—Then it appears that the Company got the benefit of Mr. Maclean's shares—

The Advocate General—No, the company was not in existence.

The Judge—But the germ of it was. Having bought the shares, and got their value by selling them again on the 26th, they wanted to get it over again from Mr. Maclean! It may be law, but it does not sound like justice.

The Advocate General—They seem from this book to have bought Mr. Maclean's shares at 11½ per cent premium, and two days afterwards to have sold them at 12 per cent. premium, but there would be brokerage to pay.

The Judge—But was there no brokerage on the purchase?

The Advocate General—Only one side pays the brokerage.

Mr. Dunbar—They have got the money at all events.

The Judge—And they want to take it over again! In the case of Jumnadass Savocklal there was a purchase by three or four Directors out of five, and there was no recognition by the Board; but here there is a purchase by the whole Board, a sale by the whole Board, and a pocketing of the proceeds by the whole Board,—and yet it is asked that the original allottee should still be held liable.

The Advocate General—But, my lord, they did not get the profit. Mr. Maclean got the profit,—for after having the shares allotted to him by the Board he sells them at 11½ per cent. premium. That is profit to him.

The Judge—And you sell at 12 per cent. That is profit to *you*.

The Advocate General—But we had to pay brokerage in the first instance. Your lordship sees—

The Judge—I see that you have notified that you bought his shares and sold them again, and that you still want to treat him as a shareholder.

The Advocate General—But there was no company in existence at the time.

The Judge—Did Mr. Maclean, after the registration of the Company, sign again as an allottee?

The Advocate General—He signed only once.

The Judge—That was before registration?

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—I don't see how the registration of the Company affects it one bit.

The Advocate General—This is only a Director's book, and it is a very scanty and meagre one.

The Judge—I put the question to the official liquidator, whether that was one of the Company's books, and he said it was.

The Advocate General—It is not signed by anybody.

The Judge—What book is signed?

The Advocate General—It is one of the books which were handed over to the official lequidator, and he is therefore correct in saying that it is *a* book; but it appears to have been merely an account kept by one of the Directors, and it finishes in January 1865.

The Judge—What I want to know is how the Company could have considered or treated Mr. Maclean as a shareholder, when, by their own record, the Directors as representing the Company bought his shares and resold them again?

The Advocate General referred again to the doubtful character of the book.

The Judge—But are you prepared to deny that that is a purchase by the Company?

The Advocate General—We really don't know anything at all about it.

The Judge—As at present advised, I find from that book, produced by the official liquidator and stated by him to be one of the Company's books, that that was a purchase by the Company and a resale by the Company; and finding this upon record how can I treat that allottee as a shareholder?

The Advocate General—Oh, if it is done by the Company as a Company, then there is an end of the matter. I should like to examine the clerk on the subject.

Mr. Dunbar—The entry under the 26th does not say that it was Mr. Maclean's shares that were then sold.

The Judge—I don't think it is very material whether they were sold or not, if they were purchased. You tell me that the Company had power to buy their own shares?

Mr. Dunbar quoted the 3rd clause of the Memorandum of Association which showed that the Company possessed that power.

The Advocate General argued that what was done before registration was not binding after registration unless it was confirmed in some way or other.

The Judge—The present question is, whether Mr. Maclean was a shareholder at the time of the registration—supposing the registration to be of so much importance as you take it to be.

The Advocate General—Until the registration he cannot be a shareholder.

The Judge—Very well, then, he *had* nothing and *sold* nothing.

The Advocate General—He had the right to take up shares.

The Judge—Do you mean to say he could not sell them?

The Advocate General—He might sell them, but my argument is that there were no directors at the time who could bind the Company by taking them.

The Judge—Was the money ever returned?

The Advocate General—No.

The Judge—Then, the Directors ratified what they did as promoters.

The Advocate General contended that they had not ratified it.

The Judge—I think if they take the proceeds for the benefit of the Association, and the Association enjoys them, the Association are responsible. Have you any authority to show that where promoters, previously to registration, buy up the interest of a shareholder, that act is not binding?

The Advocate General—In this way, that it has been expressly held that what promoters do before the registration of the Company does not bind the Company unless it is in some way ratified.

The Judge—It may not render the shareholders personally responsible for contracts into which the promoters enter with third parties; but with regard to what they do on behalf of the Company, as between the Company and a shareholder, I think there can be little doubt that it is binding.

The Advocate General—There have been decisions in this Court showing that you cannot sue a Company for what has been done by individuals. There is the case of the Guzerat Trading Company.

After a good deal of discussion His Lordship asked the learned counsel whether Mr. Maclean would have been estopped, under the circumstances, from bringing an action against the Company for the purpose of obtaining possession of the shares originally allotted to him.

The question being unanswered, His Lordship asked whether the learned counsel would have advised Mr. Maclean that he had a right to bring such an action.

The Adocate General—Well, I don't advise unless I am paid for it. (Laughter.)

His Lordship afterwards said it seemed to him such a suit would have been dismissed with much indignity and costs.

Sudasew Anunda, formerly a clerk of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, was recalled by the Advocate General, and being shown the book to which reference had been made, he said that he had kept it himself and that it was the Company's Cash Book. It was a book to which all the Directors had access, and was laid before them at their meetings. It was kept by him under the instructions of the Directors. The entry of the purchase of shares on the 24th November was known to the Directors. He believed the fifty shares were afterwards sold by the Company. The letter of allotment was handed over to the Company when the shares were bought.

Mr. Dunbar—Were there any certificates ever issued?

Witness—Very few.

The Judge—Were any issued to Mr. Maclean?

Witness—I think not.

Mr. Dunbar—Mr. Maclean says there were none. When were the share certificates issued?

Witness—In March or April 1865.

The Advocate General still contended that there was nothing to show that the act had been ratified by the Company.

The Judge—The Company got the benefit of it.

The Advocate General—Your lordship says that, but I confess I am unable to see what benefit.

The Judge—It may not have been a great benefit, but possibly if Mr. Maclean had kept the letter of allotment a little longer he would have sold the shares a little higher. However, he could never have been placed in the position of a shareholder after having parted as he did with his letter of allotment.

The Advocate General—But he remains on the register.

The Judge—But do you mean to say he would not have been estopped out and out from demanding the shares from the Company.

The Advocate General—He could not have asked for the share certificates.

The Judge—No, he could not, and under the circumstances I cannot keep him on the list, no authority being cited in support of your argument. Ordered that Mr. Maclean's name be removed from part No. 1 of the list of contributories.

Mr. Dunbar asked for costs, but after a little discussion the Court decided to disallow them.

The hearing was then adjourned till Saturday.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Jewraz Cooverjee, a Hindoo, was brought up on a charge of stealing Rs. 361-2-4, the property of one Chimnajee Gungaram, residing in Duncan Road.

It appeared that about half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst., as Inspector Goulden was going his rounds in Sheik Memon Street, he saw the prisoner carrying a bag. He stopped him, and on searching the bag found it contained Rs. 361-2-4; but as the prisoner would not tell where he got it, Mr. Goulden had him locked up in the chowkey. Later in the evening the police received information that a robbery had been committed in the prosecutor's house—that the prisoner, who was in the habit of visiting there, had entered it during the owner's absence—that he had opened a box containing a bag of money, and carried off the bag and its contents.

The prosecutor identified the stolen property, and His Worship committed the prisoner for trial.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

CASES OF THEFT.—Rama Kushall was charged with having stolen a goat, the property of Balloo Balaram, at Colaba. The prisoner pleaded that he had been drunk at the time, and knew nothing of what he was about. The theft having been proved, Balloo was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction. Suddoo Mhadoo was also found guilty of theft, by stealing a copper chattie and afterwards pawning it, and was sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

[illegible]—CASES OF DISOBEDIENCE ON BOARD.—[illegible] seamen belonging to the ship *Madiera* were [illegible] at the instance of Mr. Parlette, the master of the [illegible] disobedience of lawful commands in refusing [illegible] duty on board. According to the evidence of the [illegible], the ship arrived in the harbour on Sunday [illegible], and subsequent to this the prisoners [illegible] work; and when taxed for doing so they [illegible] wished to go ashore and see a magistrate. They [illegible] never applied for permission to go ashore, and [illegible] were repeatedly warned, but would not resume work. His Worship strongly advised the prisoners to go on board and resume work, and then if they had any grievance to come back with the captain's permission and make a complaint. The prisoners obstinately refused to act on the good advice of his Worship, and in a body refused to resume work, and in consequence each was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks.—John Brown, a seaman on board the British ship *Thomas Seddon*, was charged by Capt. Rilson, the master, with deserting from the ship. Prisoner admitted having left the ship without leave from the captain, but said that was in consequence of the captain having refused to allow him on shore, where he had some business. He had tried to get on board both on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, but on the first occasion he missed the proper landing, and on the second occasion the boatmen refused to take him on board. Having no proof in support of his statement the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks, with hard labour.—William Foulkes and Duncan Henry, two seamen belonging to the British ship *Romena*, was also proved to have wilfully disobeyed lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board their ship, and were each sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD)

Bank of Bombay v. Chotabhoy Moteechund.

This was an action raised at the instance of the Bank of Bombay for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 25,000, alleged to have been obtained by the defendant on the security of a promissory note bearing the signature of the defendant's moonim, Bhugwandass Motachund.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff, and called Bhugwandass, who stated that Chotabhoy was a merchant at Ahmedabad, and had been carrying on business in Bombay at the time the promissory note was given. At that time witness had been acting as defendant's moonim, and as such had power to sign promissory notes for his master. In April 1865 he remembered borrowing this money for the defendant. He had signed the note in his own name; and it was usual on borrowing money on his master's account to sign his own name. He deponed that Chotabhoy knew that he had given this promissory note, and that the money was all disposed of in his master's business.

The decision in the case was that decree be given for the amount, with interest and costs.

Bowdyall Hursookdass v. Sookdew Hurrylall.

This was an application for decree against the defendant for the payment to the plaintiff of Rs. 2,500, alleged to have been advanced to defendant on his promissory note.

The application was granted, interest to be paid at the principal at 9 per cent. from the time of bringing the complaint.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE KATTYAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

By an order of the Court on 25th April, on the petition of Trimbuck Ramchunder and Ebraham Noordin, the liquidators of the company, it was ordered that Bhugwantrao Ramchunderjee and Aga Ali Akber Bin Hajee Mahomed Tackey Cazranee, Directors of the Association, should attend the Court to-day to give their reasons for having paid the sum of Rs. 25,000 to Mr. Samuel Laville, Secretary to the Association. The order also provided that in default of satisfactory reasons they should pay to the liquidators the sum of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Marriott appeared for Bhugwant Ramchunder; Mr. Pigot, on behalf of Aga Ali Akbar Bin Hajee Mahomed Tackey Cazranee; and Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Macpherson for the liquidators.

In the petition of the liquidators it was stated that at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Association, held on 28th July 1866, it was resolved that the Company should be wound up voluntarily, and that liquidators should be appointed and application made to the Court for winding up. A further extraordinary general meeting was held on 22nd August 1866, when the resolution for winding up was confirmed, as also the resolution that liquidators be appointed, though other liquidators were named. The application was made to the Court on the 3rd September. The petitioners, on taking the affairs of the association in charge found everything in the greatest confusion and both the Secretary and Accountant had left the office, the remaining Directors professing to be ignorant of the various matters connected with the management of the Association. From an examination of documents the petitioners found that on the 4th December 1865 Mr. Samuel Laville, who had previously received a salary of Rs. 500 per month, was engaged for a fixed period of four years at a salary of Rs. 1,000. Laville continued to act as Secretary till 5th May 1866, when he left Bombay, and it appears that on the 2nd May the Directors paid him by cheque a sum of Rs. 25,000. This arrangement, it was said, was enteredin to by the directors when there was no proper board of directors, there being only two in Bombay, while three formed a quorum. On making enquiries at the two directors, Aga Ali Akbar Bin Hajee Mahomed Tackey Cazranee informed them that he had countersigned the cheque on the request of his co-director, and with the belief that the cheque was for Rs. 2,500. The cheque he said, was in English, which he did not understand. Bhugwant could give no satisfactory reason for the payment.

Mr. Bayley addressed the court, entering in detail into several affidavits, and contended that the sum paid to Mr. Laville was in order to get the agreement between the Association and Mr. Laville cancelled. It was for the benefit of the Company to pay this sum, as otherwise the Secretary would have been entitled to Rs. 44,000.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Macpherson having also addressed the court, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Friday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Vindex" having read a great deal in disparagement of the Public Works Department has at length thought it advisable to take up his pen in vindication of that much-abused branch of the Government. He appears, however, to have great confusion of ideas as to what Civil Engineers are and confounds them with Architects—besides the instances he gives of the shortcomings of Civil Engineers are rather unhappy illustrations of his arguments.

No one denies for one moment that the Corps of Royal Engineers is a highly scientific Corps. The principal objections to their employment on Civil Works is that they thereby become every day less competent to fulfil the duties for which they were originally supposed to be engaged, and in the event of their being called upon suddenly to enter on a campaign—they would be found grievously deficient in what was effected of them. I could give some very good illustrations of this, but I will forbear. Your correspondence gives for example the B. B. and C. I. Railway—as to the shortcomings of the Civil Engineers. He appears, however, to be altogether unacquainted with the facts that the Chief Engineer of the line is Colonel Kennedy, R. E., who is the designer of the Line and more particularly of the bridges over the Mhye, the Taptee, the Nurbudda, and other rivers which "Vendex" names, and if there are any defects in these bridges they must be laid to his door and not charged against the subordinate Engineers who executed the works under his orders. But the B. B. and C. I. Railway far from being so simple a work as your correspondent "Vendex" would have one to suppose is on the contrary a work of extraordinary difficulty—it is true it is comparatively level—but it crosses the entire drainage of the country near the outfall with a most treacherous black soil for foundations, and where the embankments dissolve like so much chocolate during the monsoon—in fact at this period a passenger instinctively looks out to see if the inhabitants are not all webfooted. A little extra cutting or embankment on solid ground would indeed be child's play compared with such work in such a line and the wonder is hot that it cost £20,000 a mile, but that it did not cost twice this sum more particularly as the Government of the period when it was begun *insisted on the line being commenced from the wrong end.*

I don't know the Scinde Line—but I know the G. I. P. Railway. And your correspondent must be a very verdant Engineer if he does not know that the occasional falling of a bridge is on the authority of no less a person than the late Mr. Brunel, sometimes a very useful lesson in Engineering—unless the failures are as frequent as in the Public Works Department then they cease to be instructive in a scientific point of view. Your correspondent next criticises the Elphinstone Circle and the Victoria Museum, thus strangely confounding architecture with Civil Engineering, and he here proves an important fact that wherever the Civil Engineer encroaches on the duties of the architect he utterly fails—and I may also add that wherever the Royal Military Engineer encroaches with his *cocked hat* in civil works he be comes with rare exceptions equally ridiculous, and I have no hesitation in affirming that of any of the works your correspondent mentions as having been designed by Royal Engineers either in Bombay or elsewhere were submitted to professional architects, they would in all probability be condemned as most defective in every respect both architecturally and otherwise. I have seen both the Elphinstone Circle and the Victoria Museum, and I confess to great disappointment after hearing so much of them, but when told they had been designed by a Civil Engineer, I was not surprised—and all the buildings I ever seen (except barracks) designed by R. E.'s have struck me as vile imitations without the least attempt at originality.

As to the reconstruction of the Public Works Department, that is a question of time, but as I heard a Royal Engineer of high standing once remark "This department will never be what it ought to be until there is a Board of Works at each Presidency and a suitable staff of *Civil Engineers*."

June 17th C. E.

THE WET DOCK QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have perused the reports of the proceedings before the Dock Committee and communications, which have from time to time appeared in your columns, and, with your permission, I shall add another letter to the many that have appeared on the subject.

The chief advantages which the advocates of docks expect to derive from them so far as they have yet endeavoured to show, are:—(1) Greater despatch in discharging and loading ships; (2) A saving in insurance; and (3) Prevention of damage to goods.

On the other hand it is contended: (1) That a ship can be discharged and loaded almost, if not altogether, as quickly in the harbour, as in dock; and that the questionable difference of a few days better despatch would not compensate for the expenses of docking; (2) That there will be no saving in the insurance; and (3) That the alleged damage to cargo may be obviated by using suitable lighters.

With regard then to the first advantage expected to accrue from the use of docks, Captain Blackmore and others stated before the Committee that a ship of 1,000 register tons could, if necessary, be discharged in three days.

This might possibly be done in an urgent case although no instance has been recorded, but the average time occupied in discharging a vessel of that size in London, Liverpool, and the Clyde I may observe is from 10 to 12 days. Mr. Shepherd informed the Committee that the "Dhollerah," 1,005 tons register, had been discharged in harbour in 6 days, and I notice from Captain Graham's evidence that his ship, the "City of Madras," 1,000 tons register, had been discharged of a general cargo in 9 days. Captain Boag, of the "Evelyn," is of opinion that 15 days would be amply sufficient for discharging a vessel of 1,000 tons, if the objectionable 15 days' clause in the Customs Act were done away with. When freights are good, or when ships are required to sail before the monsoon, they are generally discharged more quickly than in ordinary times; but I think that very much depends upon the captain, and I have invariably noticed that when a shipmaster was energetic and attentive to his owner's interest, his vessel was discharged in much less time than others who had equal facilities, but did not care, or did not know, how to avail of them. If all the ships discharging lay near one another in dock as may in supposed would be the case, the concentration of the trade of the port in so limited a space would cause a block, as very frequently happened in Liverpool until docks were extended and rails and other improvements introduced for removing the cargo as soon as landed. Ships in dock can only conveniently discharge or take in at one side, whereas in harbour, both sides can be, and very frequently are, worked simultaneously, and a cargo of cotton can thus be loaded in less time. The delay does not arise in getting the cotton on board the ship, but in screwing it in the hold; and as the same process would be necessary in dock, I feel convinced that in loading, at all events, there would not be the least advantage, by being in dock. But admitting, although it is improbable, that, occasionally, there might be again of a few days by discharging in dock, it would not at all compensate the owner for the additional expenses he would incur, such as pilotage, towage in and out, and dock dues, &c.

Neither would the consignees or shippers of cargo be in a better position than they now are, as the additional cartage and dock dues would, I believe, exceed the saving in boat hire.

As to the alleged advantage number two, viz., a saving of insurance, Messrs. Lidbetter and Clark are the authorities whose evidence has been recorded by the Committee. The former estimates the saving to shipping by using docks at 5-8ths per cent., and the latter at one-half per cent. per month. Both gentlemen are, however, in my opinion wrong in their calculations. Many ships which trade regularly between England and India are insured for the round out and home, under one policy, which covers all risks while in port. Other vessels are merely insured for the voyage out and 30 days after arrival, and before the expiry thereof the owner may protect himself by taking out an open slip,—the policy for which can be extended when the voyage is ascertained and the premium fixed. This is the course adopted by the owners of many ships trading to the East, a member of whom I could, if necessary, name. When vessels remain in an Indian port, for an unusual length of time, after having been so covered on slip, one-half per cent. per month, is the rate invariably charged. Among many instances where this has been paid I may mention the case of the "Lincolnshire," which was burnt in graving dock at Calcutta after the cyclone in 1864. In the event of a cyclone occurring here, it is very questionable I think whether the shipping would be safer in dock, than if proper precautions were adopted in the harbour. I recollect hearing some years ago of a ship having been carried by a Typhoon out of a graving dock in China, and I fear that vessels crowded in a wet dock would fare little better if we were visited by a cyclone. Mr. Lidbetter stated that the Fire Insurance Rate on ships in English docks was one-eighth or half-a-crown per cent. The rate, I may mention, is only one shilling and sixpence per cent., but no insurance office would accept the same terms here.

First class warehouses are insured at home for about one-fifteenth of the minimum rate charged in Bombay for such a building as the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, but I am certain underwriters would not base their premiums so much on the risk of fire, or of cyclones, as on the dangers to be apprehended from docking and undocking, especially during the South-West monsoon. If, as Mr. Aitken suggests, a ship should go twice into dock, viz., once to discharge, and again to load, it would of course greatly increase the risk as well as expenditure. Many accidents annually occur in docking vessels in England, where the most powerful tugs and the most expert dockmasters are available, and judging from the number of casualties which took place in this harbour last year to vessels in charge of pilots, it may be fairly inferred that accidents in docking here during the monsoon would be in the same proportion at least; and keeing in view the important evidence on this point given by Messrs. Corke and Robinson, it is difficult to see on what ground a reduction of insurance premium can to be looked for.

The advocates for docks lay great stress upon the extent of damage done in landing cargo by lighters. Captain Clark estimates it to be 17½ per cent. of the entire value. This extraordinary statement is, I think, quite erroneous. Captain Blackmore says that monsoon damage is not of very frequent occurrence, and Captain Dixon gives it as his opinion, which should owing to his experience carry weight, that "what we require at present is to have a good system of lighterage, and to have our wharves and landing-places improved." There is great room for improvement in our lighterage system, and if Captain Dixon's suggestions were acted upon there would be no need of docks.

I shall now endeavour to point out one or two reasons why, in my opinion, money should not be wasted in constructing docks.

(1) I am satisfied they would not pay; (2) The health of the seamen, as well as of the residents in the neighbourhood, would be endangered by the exhalations from docks; (3) The seamen could not be controlled, and there would be an increase of deserters.

There are many others of equal importance but at present I will only advert to these. I have conversed on the subject of wet docks, with many of the most intelligent shipmasters who frequent Bombay, and they all say that they will not use them, should they be constructed. In this they will doubtless be upheld by their owners, who, as might be supposed, would rather avoid having an addition to their disbursement bill of a few hundred pounds for dock dues, &c., and if the docks are not used whence is the revenue to come? The Liverpool Dock Trustee' derive about two-thirds of their revenue from the cargo and only about one-third from shipping. The docks of themselves did not pay until warehouses were added, and it is the latter which yield the greater part of the revenue.

The second, and one of the most serious objections, is that the exhalations from the dock would render it unhealthy.

Dr. Hewlett is of opinion that unless the water be renewed daily it would be injurious to health, and Colonel DeLisle stated that "the water will eventually arrive at a certain point of foulness which it will be impossible to reduce without changing the whole of the water in the dock." Captain Clark informed the Committee that during part of summer the London docks and some of those in Liverpool are in a most offensive state, and should the water only be changed once in ten days, in the imperfect manner Mr. Aitken suggests, the state of a dock here would be infinitely worse and would doubtless lead to fatal result in such weather as we have at present. I have known several cases of severe illness brought on shipmasters and seamen by a few days' residence in the Government graving dock while their ships were being repaired.

With regard to the third objection, we have the authority of the Superintendent of Marine, Captain Young, and also of Captain Blackmore, as well as many others, that should the seamen be allowed to go about at their pleasure, and I submit it would be utterly impossible to prevent them doing so, they could not be easily controlled. Malbourne, and I think Calcutta, have been instanced as places where crews land when they like, but the fact has been overlooked that at both of these places, especially the former, there are always numerous desertions. At Quebec seamen have the same facility of landing and in the fall of the year it not unfrequently happens that when ships are ready for sea the whole crew desert, induced by the high wages offered by some captains who must either pay or submit to be frozen in for the winter.

The objections I have stated apply to wet docks constructed anywhere in Bombay. The ship, and in my opinion the cargo, would not be benefitted and if Mr. Aitken has as he says, the money to spend, let him do so in a way that will really be a public benefit and not sink it in a scheme which will not only yield no return on the capital invested but must eventually become a nuisance.

MUCCADUM.

Bombay, 18th June.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR—Your reporter must have been in error when he announced the other day that the sittings of the Dock Enquiry Committee were concluded. I have recieved from a correspondent at Colaba the accompanying account of an additional day's evidence which I have much pleasure in placing at your disposal.—I am, &c.

S.—P.——

The committee sat early this day, Monday, and the information elicited from the witnesses was, of a most interesting and important character. Mr. Ben Bolt, Davey Jones, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, D. Neptune, and Master John Horner were examined. Letters of apology were read from Mother Cary, Mynherr van Dunck, and his cousin the Flying Dutchman, also Mr. John Dory, the Cruiser of the Mist, and the Red Rover, whom the indefatigable Secretary had requested to attend.

Dan Neptune examined.

The Chairman—Are docks wanted in Bombay?

Neptune.—Yes, very much.

Mr. A——s—Who wants em?

Neptune—Mr. Russel Aitken.

Mr. A——s—Any body else?

Neptune—Why, you see, Gentlemen, I haven't much shore-going acquaintance and I shouldn't like to commit myself.

The Chairman—Do you object to docks?

Neptune—What's the use! You drop telegraph cables, and blow up rocks and build [illegible] and do just as you like,—it's none of my [illegible]

Mr. R——l. A——n.—Have you had experience of docks in your own line of [illegible]

Neptune—Yes, there's "Lethe's [illegible]" [illegible] there was—

Capt: H——y interrupting—What sort of a navigator is Capt. Charon?

Neptune—Why he's rather a sulky sort of personage, not unlike a P. and O. Captain in so far as he plies to a hot country and unlike in that he never has any passengers by the return voyage.

The Chairman—And there are no custom houses?

Neptune—Not exactly, but Cerberus is as genteel a custom's officer as I ever knew.

The Chairman—Have you any more to communicate?

Neptune—Yes, but its no use talking to you and my jawing tackle is rusty.

Mr. Ben Bolt was then examined—He said: I am a ship carpenter, but was originally a figure-head carver living at Deptford; I gave up that profession in consequence of breaking my heart on hearing how "Sweet Alice" took my neglect of her to heart, which if you haven't heard the song, gentlemen, I'll be happy to sing it for you.

Col. D—L——e Oh sing! I love sweet music!

Mr. Ben Bolt sings—Oh don't you remember sweet—

Lieut. M——d—Gentlemen this isn't business.

The Chairman—Never mind the song Mr. Bolt. Are you in favour of docks?

Mr. B. Bolt.—Certainly.

The Chairman.—Will you be good enough to say why, Sir?

Mr. B. Bolt.—Its only in a dock sir that a ship carver's work can be properly seen and appreciated. A handsome figure-head is in a manner of speaking thrown away in Bombay as you may have noticed sir. A dock ought to be a sort of marine sculpture gallery where you could compare the work of the best figure-head carvers of the age. And speaking in the interests of the profession I might say that the forms of the British school is apt to be nubbly. And when they colours them they are apt to make the flesh colour too red and the eyes a little too blue. Swinging about in the stream a ship never shews her figure head.

Col. D. L.——e.—Have you no other reason for thinking docks desirable?

Mr. B. Bolt.—None sir for since that melancholy affair about sweet Alice,—perhaps you haven't heard the song sir—my heart being broken I haven't thought much about these sort of things.

Here the witness burst into tears and retired, Colonel D. L——o observing that if he would call at his office he would be very glad to hear the song.

A discussion ensued on this valuable evidence,—Mr. A——o observed that this view had not struck him before, and that as a lover of the true and the beautiful he thought docks were really very desirable in furnishing, as the witness had observed, a sculpture gallery of the brave and the fair. There was no computing the influence which a nearer view of the magnificent works of art which adorned British ships might have on the taste of the untutored natives. He begun to think he should go in for docks. The Chairman thought the witness rather in error in his assertion that a good figure head was thrown away in Bombay. On the contrary he was convinced that a handsome figure-head *and* figure would attract admiration anywhere.

Captain M——n was of the same opinion—very much so in fact, and the committee ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Ben Bolt.

Colonel D. L——e—Why didn't you let him sing? I love sweet music.

Mr. John Horner was then examined.

The Chairman—Most people have heard about you and your great exploit, now what do you think about docks?

The Horner—Dockth! I dun'no.

The Chairman—Come, do you mean to say you have never sailed a ship?

Mr. Horner—Dockth! I dun'no.

The Chairman—Come, do you mean to say you have never sailed a ship?

Mr. Horner——(enthusiastically) Oh, Loth! I used to know a little girl that made very nice paper boats, but they leaked and once Papa gave me a beautiful yotch with three sails and they weren't paper, only the green paint came off on my clothes, and ma whipped me and then it wash too by to sail down the gutter like a paper boat would, and I had to put it in the tub and fan it with a book and it blew over and I dropped the book in the tub, and ma whipped me again and pleathe Thir I think thaths all!

The Chairman.—This is most valuable and interesting evidence; and pray Mr. Horner do you ascribe the paint coming off the bottom of your yacht to the action of the hydrocarbolic acid contained in the water of your miniature dock?

Mr. Horner.—Yeth thir and pleathe I think I thucked it.

Mr. B.——e rose to ask a question but was interrupted by loud yells of terror from Mr. Horner which closed his examination.

Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Widow—was then examined. She said,—The reason I came here is, because I believe my name has been coupled with a good many people's eyes in reference to much of the evidence given before these gentlemen.

Mr. R——l A.——n.——Then you are the original Betty Martin?

Mrs. Martin—Yes Sir.

Mr. R.——l A.——n.—Born in Glasgow I believe?

Mrs. Martin.—No Sir, and if its all the same to you, not to be evened to such. It may be unbeknown to you that I kept for many years a most respectable boarding-house for seafaring men in a very quiet part of Wapping.

Mr. A.——s. Then I suppose you know something about Sailors?

Miss. Martin—Making so free to speak my mind to a Gentleman, I do sir, and I know that some people has talked a deal of nonsense about 'em. That policeman was most audacious as police will, which I must say I *have* heard of a Irishman as was so quarrelsome that when he went to a berrin' wake he would give the corpse a black eye if there was nobody else handy to tread on the tail of his coat, but then he *was* Irish and drunk at that; but for to go to say that sailors is in the habit of attackting corpses is what I don't and never will believe in. And as to docks why bless me if you don't want 'em now you will bye and bye, not that they hasn't their bad points; for as fine a young man as ever stepped, own cousin to my sister's husband, lost his life by walking into the victory docks thro' being a little sprung and not seeing where he was going of it being a dark night.

The Chairman—But we could put up railings painted white and blue you know—have you seen Rotten Row?

Mrs. Martin—Yes. I *have* seen them postesses but I can't say as I sees the good on 'em.

The Chairman—This is not information, my good womau, we want information; now what is your opinion as to the site of the proposed docks?

Mrs. Martin—*I'm* not a policeman to answer questions of that sort, and besides,—who was you a calling your good woman? Drat your dock enquiry! My character has always borne the strictest enquiry,—There!—

The witness declined to answer any further questions.

Mr. Davey Jones was then examined.

Mr. G.——t.—You are the proprietor of the celebrated "locker"?

Mr. Jones—Yes.

Mr. G.——t.—You see many strange things and I believe you are pretty well acquainted with the bottom of the sea.?

Mr. Jones—Pretty well.

Mr. G.——t.—Have you heard about the drainage scheme for Bombay—Colaba Prongs and all that.?

Mr. Jones—Yes. I heard something about it, but that's my wife's business; I looks arter the "locker"

Captain H.——y—did not think it was worth while troubling Mr. Jones whose time ashore was short, about drainage and so forth. What did Mr. Jones think about docks?

Mr. Jones—Blowed if I know. What do you (Captain H.——y) think?

Captain H——y—I have said what I think already. I'm an enquirer now.

Mr. Jones—So am I an enquirer, I hold hundred of inquests a day—but if you think I'm going to help you in a scheme for sheltering your ships from cyclones and your sailors from wearing their hearts out at whipping cargo over the side, and so keep people out of my locker, that ought in the regular course of things to tumble quietly in, you take me for a much bigger fool than I am.

The Chairman—But Mr. Jones!

Mr. Jones—I can't stop. The witness left and was heard muttering curses on everybody and everything ashore especially the Harbour Board and the Kennery Lighthouse which he characterised as "regular robberies." The proceedings then took the form of a conversational discussion. We were unable to follow the rather tumultuous course of the argument but Mr. R——l A——n was heard singing the following *Doxology*:—

Open Simkins and hocks,
For the populi vox
Is in favour of docks!
Then cease your mocks,
We'll blow up the rocks
With gun-powder shocks;
And with sounding knocks
Make basalt blocks
That by gharry and ox
And coolies in flocks
Guileless of socks
Shall build up the docks—
(Chorus from Col D. L——e)
Shall build up the docks,
But where's the cash box?

LEFT SINGING.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CARWAR AND THE COTTON TRADE OF THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Revenue Department, dated 6th June has been placed at the disposal of the public.

Read the following letter from M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Collector of North Canara, to F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, No. 454, dated 8th March 1866.

Before I went to England on leave of absence in May last year, I had the honor to submit to Government a brief report on the state of Carwar. In it I mentioned that the "Carwar Company, Limited," had been formed for developing the trade of this port, and had bought up the land premises, press-houses, &c., belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company and to Messrs. William Nicol and Company. From the high position that the European and Native Firms who were interested in the new Company held in the cotton trade with the Southern Mahratta Country, I thought that there was good ground for expecting that the transfer of the cotton trade from Coompta to Carwar would be speedily accomplished. It caused me much surprise to find on my recent return to Canara that the desirable object was as far off as ever, and not only do the Native cotton dealers of Coompta show no intention of coming to Carwar, but the Carwar Company has been unsuccessful in getting any cotton brought here on its own account, and their large press-houses, capable of pressing some 600 bales a day, are standing idle, the trade of Carwar having, to all appearance, utterly stagnated.

2. I have still confidence that, even without interference on the part of Government, the cotton trade with the Southern Mahratta Country must eventually be brought to Carwar, but I now fear that the process if left to itself will be a very slow one, and I have, therefore, given my best consideration to the causes that appear to keep back this port, and beg to submit the following report on the subject.

3. As regards the Native merchants of Coompta, I think that their chief objection to come to Carwar is a two-fold one. They are extremely comfortable where they are, and think they will be very uncomfortable at Carwar. At Coompta they have good houses, gardens and temples. Many of them have acquired landed property in the neighbourhood, and a well defined and organised system of trade with its Muccadums, Brokers, Shroffs and Shipping Agents, has sprung up. At Carwar they will have to build their houses, temples, &c., at great expense, in a low sandy plain, where the mere foundation and filling up would now cost more than the erection of a house at Coompta some years ago, and the value of land near Carwar is now so great as to put it almost out of their power to purchase land for gardens. The accessories of a large trade must also all be created. These are doubtless matters of comparatively small importance, but I am aware that they go for much with the Native merchants at Coompta, especially as the change to Carwar does not offer them any extraordinary mercantile advantage to compensate for its discomforts.

4. Another cause that affects both European and Native merchants is the difficulty of getting suitable accommodation for carrying on the cotton trade in Carwar. The "Carwar Company, Limited," has (with the exception of Beitkul, which belongs to Government) the monopoly of all the advantageous land near the Cove, including Alaguddy and the southern corner of the new town of Carwar, and I have reason to believe that several firms would establish Cotton Agencies here if suitable sites could be assigned to them.

5. Another very important cause affecting the progress of Carwar is the small extent to which the port is used by the Public Departments at Belgaum, Dharwar, and the interior. If Government Officers do not make use of the port on which Government has laid out so much money, we cannot be surprised that the merchants are slow to take advantage of it, and yet, with the exception of occasional consignment of treasure to and from Dharwar, the ports of Vingorla and Coompta continue to be used by the Public Departments in the Southern Muratta Country, such as the Commissariat and the other Military Departments at Belgaum and Darwar, and the Gin Factory at Dharwar. Treasure is also sometimes landed at Coompta in preference to Carwar.

6. I am unable to understand what causes have as yet prevented the "Carwar Company" from carrying out the objects with which it was formed, and I do not feel justified in speculating on the subject. Had I found it as flourishing as was expected from the influential firms that support it, this report would probably have been superfluous. But even supposing that the future prospects of the Company are as favourable as its most sanguine supporters can hope for, there is yet, I think, abundant reason for Government to consider if it cannot do something even more than it has already accomplished to improve the state of Carwar, and with this view I beg to offer the following suggestions.

7. Nothing can be proposed or done to lessen the loss or regret of the Native inhabitants of Coompta in leaving it, but a great deal may be done to make Carwar more eligible as a residence. The Municipal revenues of Carwar are estimated to amount for the year 1865-66 to Rupees 7,568-12-0 only, notwithstanding a heavy house-tax which has recently been imposed; and the One Anna Cess leviable on the villages that are included in the Municipal limits of Carwar will amount to Rupees 394. The annual revenue of the Municipality may, therefore, be set down at Rupees 7,960, a sum totally inadequate to provide for the annual expenditure required to get the place into a decent order. The cost of roads, drains and bridges, is unusually great in Carwar, in consequence of the deficient sandy foundations and the scarcity and distance of material, but the chief obstacle is the great difficulty of raising the surface level so as to make drainage practicable. I think that Government should be prepared to expend Rupees 50,000 a year for the next five years, or in all 2,50,000 Rupees, on purely Municipal works in the Town of Carwar; and if this were approved, I would submit at once a detailed scheme for the disposal of this sum during 1866-67.

8. No time should be lost in constructing the sea-road northward from the iron bridge at Konay towards the mouth of the river. The construction of this road was undertaken as an Imperial work by Government Resolution No. 270, dated 11th February 1864 (vide paragraph 4 of my letter therewith printed), and the Executive Engineer is now engaged in preparing a plan and estimate, which ought, I submit, to be sanctioned at once. Government will run a great risk by delaying to complete this road, as the Collector's Cutcherry has now been completed on the shore with nothing but a few yards of sand between the sea and its foundation, and other valuable public buildings (Adawlut with Judge's residence, Superintendent's Bungalow and Civil Hospital) are about to be erected along the same shore; a strong sea-wall and road would be a great protection to these buildings, for it is not to be doubted that if the sea were to reach the foundations the buildings would be in danger of falling.

9. I will further propose that I should be permitted to remit the value of all timber used in construction of "Pucka" buildings in Carwar that may be completed within the next three years, or before the 1st June 1869, collecting only the actual cost of cutting carriage and superintendence. This would encourage the speedy erection of good houses. I regret to say that only two* of the 82 sites sold in the new Bazar during 1863-64 have been properly built on, notwithstanding that the conditions of sale specified two and a half years as the limit of time allowed for the purpose, and if strictly enforced would admit of all these sites, for which Rupees 23,417 were paid by the purchasers, being resumed and the purchase money forfeited.

10. To meet the obstacles described in the 4th paragraph of this letter, I beg to suggest the following measure. Government will remember that it has purchased at a cost of some Rupees 35,000 the fee simple of the hamlet of Beitkul, with all the buildings, &c., thereon. This is without doubt the most eligible position for large Cotton Stores and Pressing-houses, as it is accessible from the Dharwar road, and close to that part of the Cove that affords the safest shelter for boats in all states of the weather. The orders of Government relating to this land are contained in the Resolution No. 2267, dated 29th May 1865, and require that none of this land should be alienated in perpetuity, or for a longer period than one year, without their special sanction. I now propose that some twelve or fifteen sites fronting the sea road be marked off and assigned to cotton merchants on thirty years' lease, resumable by Government (if the land is required for public purpose) after fifteen years, by giving one year's notice, and renewable for fifteen years longer, or forty-five years in all, if the land is not required for a public purpose at the end of the thirty years' lease. These sites would each be from one to two acres in extent, and the terms on which I would grant them are that they be held free of rent, but that the occupants shall during the first official year, commencing with 1st May immediately following the date of his being put in possession, export from Carwar 1,000 pressed bales of cotton, or 3,000 Dokras, for each acre of his grant, and double that amount for each subsequent year, under penalty (except in cases of war, or other public calamity preventing trade) of a fine of 3 annas for each bale, and 1 anna for each Dokra short exported, and resumption of the grant if there be any short export in two following years.

11. I would add another condition, that any such lease should become null and void on its being proved to the satisfaction of the Collector (whose decision is to be final) that the lessee or his assigns had in any way conveyed the land, or any interest in it, to the Carwar Company. The reason of this is obvious. It should also be provided that if Government resume the ground at the end of fifteen years it should pay the value of all the buildings thereon as assessed at the time of giving the twelve months' notice to quit.

12. I have consulted the Executive Engineer and the Superintendent of Carwar, and am quite certain that I shall be able to assign some fifteen or twenty sites without interfering at all with any military or other public works that Government may desire to construct at Beitkul; and as regards docks, I do not think there is much prospect of any being required for the next fifteen or twenty years. I would, therefore, beg that, if these proposals be approved, I be permitted to advertise for applications to take up the lands at Beitkul on the above terms, and to carry them out forthwith.

13. The subject of paragraph 5 of this letter requires careful consideration. Belgaum is nearer to Cadara at the head of the Kallanuddy navigation than to Vingorla, and the communication with Belgaum by the Unshee Ghat is only impeded by the state of the Ghat itself from Cadara to Unshee. The road from Unshee to Belgaum is reported to be in good order. I believe the cost of putting this Ghat in order has been estimated at Rupees 70,000; and if this sum is speedily sanctioned, and the work commenced immediately after next monsoon (say 15th October 1866), there is nothing to prevent the line being opened for cart traffic by the end of the season. The Commissariat Agency at Vingorla might then gradually be moved to Carwar, and a regular boat traffic by the river, and land traffic by the road, established to Belgaum in 1867. I need not say what an impetus this would give to the trade of Carwar. I have on several occasions brought the subject of this line of road to the notice of Government; but the special object of the present letter will, I trust, recommend to Government the necessity of orders being given for the work being taken in hand without further delay. It is of far greater local use than the Kyga Ghat, on which such large sums have been spent, and Carwar has the great advantage over Vingorla of being easily and safely accessible at all times of the year.

14. The almost complete cessation of fever in the Soopa Talooka renders this line unobjectionable for the march of troops to and from Belgaum and Dharwar, and I shall be very glad to give my best aid in preparing rest-houses and camping places, as well as travellers' bungalows, along the line.

15. There are two minor concessions that, I think, might advantageously be made to the Port of Carwar—

(1) The Port Dues (yielding not more than Rupees 4,000 annually) might be remitted for five years; and

(2) The tolls on the roads leading to Carwar might be removed for the same period. These tolls yield only Rupees 6,112* per annum, and have been let for that sum for the year 1866. Should Government approve of their removal, I would beg authority to arrange for the compensation of the toll farmers for the remainder of the year, which might, I think, be arranged at a cost of a few hundred Rupees.

16. The outlay of Imperial funds that I recommend for the development of Carwar may be summarised as follows:

(1) Grant-in-aid to the Municipality ...	Rs. 2,50,000
(2) Remission of value of timber for three years, say	,, 10,000
(3) Lease of sites at Beitkul	Nominal
(4) Completion of Unshee Ghat	,, 70,000
(5) Completion of road from Cadara to Belgaum spread over three or four years may be estimated at	,, 1,00,000
(6) Removal of Commissariat Agency from Vingorla to Carwar, say	,, 5,000
(7) Remission of Port Dues for five years, say.	,, 20,000
(8) Removal of tolls on the roads to Carwar and compensation to farmers, say ...	,, 30,000
Total Rupees...	4,35,000

which sum spread over five years is equal to Rupees 87,000 a year. When it is considered that already some Rupees 40,00,000 have been spent on Carwar, this sum is a mere trifle if it is required to utilise the previous expenditure.

17. Important as the above mentioned propositions appear, there is another that affects the future prospects of Carwar in a far greater degree. I refer to the question of railway communication from Carwar to the interior. If a railway from Carwar to Hooblee (eventually to be continued to Bellary) were made, there could be no room for doubt as to the immediate supersession of Coompta as a cotton port. If on the contrary, this line be abandoned, and the railway communication from Bellary to the Eastern Coast only completed, a great portion of the Southern Mahratta Country cotton will be taken to Madras, especially the native cotton, which is in great demand for the China market. I think it extremely probable that unless railway communication be opened between Hooblee and Carwar the cotton trade of the Southern Mahratta Country will be diverted altogether from this part of the Western Coast, and the cotton conveyed by railway to Bombay, or Madras, as is found most convenient. It is, therefore, of primary importance to the port of Carwar that every encouragement should be given to the promoters of any railway project that will connect it as soon as possible with the cotton fields.

Read also further remarks by the Collector dated 15th March 1866:—

I have not laid stress enough on the great physical difficulties that are presented to the establishment of a town at Carwar. I stated this clearly in my first report (No. 1128, of the 2nd May 1865), but not in my present one. The difficulty of drainage in a low sandy plain, a large part of which (10 or 15 acres) in the very centre of the site of the town is submerged by every tide higher than ordinary, and the difficulty of getting materials, (stones being not less than four miles distant, and earth or soil from half a mile to three miles,) these are circumstances that make Carwar one of the most impracticable sites I ever saw in which to found a large town, and equally tell against municipal improvements and private buildings.

2. As regards municipal improvements, we can certainly never get on without liberal Government assistance. Our income of Rupees 6,000 a year is screwed out of the people, and is, I think, more than the place will stand. I expect that the Municipal Commissioners will repeal the house tax, or modify it very much next general meeting, and we will then have less than Rupees 5,000. The works which must be done before the place can be called a town are as follows:—

(A.) Ten or twelve miles of road must be made over the sandy plain during the next three or four years, costing on an average about 10,000 Rupees a mile (including bridges.)

(B). Public necessaries and filth-burning kilns must be built as the place increases. The want of these is already beginning to be felt. Half a lac must be spent on this.

(C). A main drain and branch drains must be constructed, and the level of about twenty or thirty acres raised so as to admit of surface drainage. This will cost a very large sum, and at least a lac must be spent in the next five years.

(D). Dhurmsalla, school, road-side trees and wells, are all wanted.

To carry out these works will require fully the sum I have set down (two and half lacs in five years,) and as the works are necessary, and the funds unprocurable elsewhere, I see no alternative but a Government contribution.

3. As regards private building, the plan of giving timber free of cost (except cutting and carriage expenses) seems the most simple way of ensuring some good houses being built here speedily. Perhaps, it would be well to limit the sum to be granted for each house to a certain sum, say six per cent. of its value, or not exceeding Rupees 250 in any one house, leaving details to the Collector. I may mention that thirty candies of wood ought to be enough for a good house in the Bazaar, costing Rupees 2,500. Mutty and fair jungle-wood costs from 9 Rupees to 10 Rupees a candy in our depots, and the expenses are at present 50 per cent., but will be much less when the Kalanuddy clearances are finished. The remission for a house of that kind would, therefore, amount to about Rupees 150, and if 100 houses were built in the next three years, the total remission would be from Rupees 15,000 to Rupees 20,000, a very trifle compared with the sums that have already been spent on the port. I expect that this boon will have a *wonderful* effect, as it is one which the natives of Canara fully appreciate.

RESOLUTION—The Governor in Council is of opinion that the transfer of trade from Coompta must necessarily be gradual, though in time no doubt the superior advantages of Carwar will tell; but there is probably nothing so likely to promote this object as a railway from the Cotton districts to the sea, which is, on all accounts, very desirable, and which must prefer a good port like Carwar to one like Coompta.

2. His Excellency in Council recognizes the necessity of aiding the establishment of the new town of Carwar from Imperial Funds, and while he is unable to guarantee a fixed annual payment, as recommended by the Collector, he will be glad to receive, from time to time, such projects of improvements as the Collector and Municipality propose to undertake, accompanied by plans and estimates, and will make such assignments for them as the state of the Public Works funds at the disposal of the Government will admit of.

3. Extract paragraph 5 should be transferred to all Departments, in order that instructions should be given to use Carwar in future in preference to Coompta, and the 13th paragraph of the Collector's letter may be considered in the Military Department so far as it affects the Quarter Master General's and the Commissary General's arrangements in the Southern Division.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it possible to carry out the suggestion in paragraph 9 for free grants of timber. It would be an alienation of Imperial revenue, which the Government of India would not sanction, and it is besides entirely opposed to the Budget system. But a plan may be devised to protect persons wishing to build from having to pay for the timber a price higher than its real value owing to the general want of building timber at the same time, a want which forces up the price in auction sales. The Collector may therefore, in consultation with the Conservator, declare a fixed price to include all costs and a moderate seignorage for the next three years for all building timber used in Carwar, so that people will know precisely what they will have to pay. Timber for exportation may be put up to sale as heretofore.

5. The plan of making assignments of land at the head of Beitkul cove may be tried, as proposed in the 10th, 11th and 12th paragraphs of the Collector's letter.

6. The improvement of the Unshee Ghaut and road to Belgaum has been undertaken.

7. His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that the remission of the Tolls and Port dues will not be necessary; but if the Acting Collector is still of opinion that some remission of tolls will be beneficial, he will not object to suspend the levy of tolls at Kirwutty and Soonksal for two years.

---

*Vide Government Resolutions No. 191, dated 1st February 1864 and No. 700 dated 15th April 1864.

* Kirwutty	Rs. 2,105
Yellapoor	,, 2,605
Soonksal	,, 1,402
Total Rupees...	6,112

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(From the Englishman.)

ON Monday we published the despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote to the Governor-General of India, conveying the final orders of Her Majesty's Government regarding the Permanent Settlement of Revenue on the temporarily assessed lands in India. To-day we publish a letter from the Government of India to the Lieut Governor of the North Western Provinces, forwarding copy of Sir stafford Northcote's despatch and conveying to His Honor the orders and instructions of the Supreme Government. The document is lengthy, but we have decided on giving it publicity, as it is one of the most curious official papers we ever remember to have read. It is either a very clever specimen of grave sarcasm, or a most elaborate piece of nonsense. The instructions given to Collectors how to act in every actual or probable condition of different estates, for the next twenty years, would puzzle them amazingly, if they had not an easy and summary method of cutting the many Gordian knots placed before them to unravel, and getting rid of the instructions altogether.

Sir Stafford Northcote has laid down the rule that—"No permanent settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of twenty per cent.

Every Collector in every district of the North-West Provinces, may safely and conscientiously say that there is no estate in those provinces which may not be reached by canal irrigation in twenty years. The difficulty is, therefore, at once solved by refusing the permanent settlement to the whole country.

We shall then have the old system perpetuated with a new feature added to it, which will astonish the Home Government. In the report of the Cotton Commissioner, published in 1861, it was asserted that a year or two before the expiration of the temporary settlement, in Zemindars threw lands out of cultivation, choked up wells, and did every possible injury to their estates in order to obtain as low an assessment as possible in the new settlement. This statement was corroborated by Sir George Edmonstone, who was invited by the supreme Government to review report, and make any remarks upon it he might deem proper. This pernicious system will be continued with the addition, that when the Zemindars come to understand that the permanent settlement is denied to them until their estates are increased in value 20 per cent. by the presence of canals, they will refuse to take the water. In some cases they have already declined to pay for the water of canals, as the Governor-General acknowledges in the paper in the following words:—"The same principle will of course apply equally in respect of estates to which canal water already reaches, *but in which it is only partially* used." Government cannot compel the landowners to use the water, and the result of this most unwise and most mischievous despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote will be to put an end to irrigation from canals through all the temporarily settled districts of India. It will take some time for the Zemindars to understand fully the effect of the orders received from England, and the Secre of State would not be too late two or three months hence, if he decided on cancelling such orders. It is to be hoped he will receive such information from India as will induce him to do so. We firmly believe that a persistence in these orders will not only render the measure of a permanent settlement practically impossible, but it will be destructive of canal irrigation in the vast territories under periodical settlements. A prudent statesman would also not forget the promises made to the land-owners of a permanent settlement, held, it may be said to the ear, but broken to the hope, and that a discontented body of proprietors forms an element of far too much danger in India to be lightly overlooked, more especially when that discontent is based upon undeniably good grounds.

THE KURRACHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE *Sindian* enables us to extract the following from the annual report of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce:—

THE HARBOUR WORKS.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the condition of the Harbour is still improving. The survey made in October last shows more favourable changes than any other taken before. From a chart which the Superintendent of the Works, Mr. Price, has had the courtesy to present to the Chamber, it may be seen that an opening of about twelve feet in depth at low water, and three hundred feet in width, had then taken place through the middle of the Bar. This opening had been anticipated, and it gives rise to the promise of a new channel which will be of great use to the ships of light draught. The state of the East channel is satisfactory, it being more direct and wider than in May, 1866. Other improvements have taken place, pointing in the same manner as those just now noticed, to the ultimate success of the works undertaken to make the entrance to the Harbour both easy and secure.

In December last Colonel Tremenheere, C. B., late chief Engineer, in Sind, contributed a paper which was read before the Royal Geographical Society, and the British Association at Nottingham, on the Delta of the Indus, in which it was stated by the Press that he had pronounced Kurrachee "a decaying port," and had declared that the money already expended upon the Harbour Works had been merely thrown away. Your Committee immediately resolved to contradict these damaging assertions, and your Chairman wrote to Government accordingly, giving a mass of statistics which proved that, instead of being "a decaying port," Kurrachee is enjoying a trade of large proportions though of but recent growth. He likewise pointed out the dimensions it would attain if the Harbour works were completed, and the Railway were pushed on from Kotree to Mooltan. Copies of the Chairman's letter were printed by order of the Bombay Government and circulated in order that the widest refutation should be given to Colonel Tremenheere's alleged statements. The Colonel however, has since denied that he ever made those statements, and no trace of those allegations are to be found in his paper which has been published since. Mr. Markham, the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, who was reported to have repeated the same assertions at Nottingham, has declared that his remarks were grossly misrepresented. The question having been thus brought prominently before the Public, your Committee deemed it advisable to improve the opportunity and convene a special general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of submitting a memorial to Government, urging the imperative necessity of proceeding with the Harbour works, which had been suspended for some time. This meeting was held on the 17th of January, when the memorial in question was adopted. Though your Committee are not aware that Government has definitively ordered the resumption of operations, they believe that an appropriation has been made to preserve the works already done.

The inconvenience which Ship Captains suffer owing to the distance of the Shipping Office from the Harbour, and also to the circumstance that the Shipping Officer belongs to the Customs Department, and has many other duties to perform, led them to request the Chamber to urge Government to remove the Shipping Office to Keamaree, and to appoint some one who should devote the whole of his time to it. Your Committee wrote to the Commissioner in Sind on the subject, suggesting that the change desired by the Ship Captains should be adopted; but that if a separate appointment could not be created, the duties of Shipping Officer be transferred to the Master Attendant.

The period allowed to take away goods from the Native Jetty—viz. three days, including the day of landing, and that of removal,—was so short that your Committee requested Government to fix five days instead. At the same time they remonstrated against a tax of three pies which was levied at the Custom House gates, on every cart bringing merchandise from the Jetty. This tax, it appears, was exacted to defray the expense of keeping the Jetty in repair; but as already a wheel tax is levied by the Municipality, who have charge of the Mole and jetty, the former was manifestly unjust. The Local Government coinciding with the Chamber extended the time of removal to five days, and abolished the duty above alluded to.

The Collector of Customs, having applied to close his Office every Saturday afternoon, the matter was referred to your Committee who saw no objection, provided arrangements were made to pass duty paid goods.

COTTON.

There is not much to be said under this head. The prices have fluctuated a good deal during the year, and on several occasions the market was quite inanimate. For these reasons no cotton was exported to France, and the quantity exported to Great Britain fell short of that of the previous year by 3033710 lbs. The quality of the staple has been inferior to that of last year's crops. The quantity of cotton sent to Bombay, is less than during the former year: a fact which proves that the practice so prevalent of forwarding the Sind descriptions to adulterate the better ones in Bombay, is diminishing gradually.

The Acting Cotton Inspector for Sind, Mr. Beyts, has introduced a valuable form of return in connection with the supervision he exercises over the pressing of cotton bales. This return gives the marks placed on each consignment with notes as its quality. The merchants here are thus enabled to prepare their correspondents at Home against inferior shipments.

THE WOOL TRADE.

When your Committee's predecessors presented their report last year the wool trade, through the obstacles thrown in the way of cleaning the article, was in a languishing state, and threatened soon to be annihilated. But Mr. Mansfield, soon after his return to Sind took upon himself to remove those restrictions, and sanctioned the transfer, to the Chamber, of suitable sites which the Committee might sublet to dealers who are not members. The trade which at the time it was obstructed, was very flourishing, revived again, and a much larger quantity has now been exported than in 1865 66.

Previously to this your Committee, viewing the difficulties of cleaning the wool and wishing to point out to the wool growers at Khelat and Afghanistan the advantage of washing the article themselves before sending it to market, caused circulars to be printed in the Persian language to the above effect and had them distributed among the kafilas that visited Kurrachee during the cold season. It is to be hoped that wool growers will see the benefit they will reap if they follow these suggestions, for the dirt which is still brought down with the wool, not only depreciates it but entails a loss in carriage.

SALT.

When Sir Bartle Frere visited Sind, his attention was drawn to the extinction of the salt trade of this Province. His Excellency then desired to be furnished with such information on the subject as might enable him, in his seat in the Indian Council, to introduce some measure calculated to encourage the exportation of the article. Mr. Denso supplied the necessary particulars.

SALTPETRE.

The remission of the duty on Saltpetre, it is feared, has been too late. The artificial article promises to supersede it entirely in the Home markets. Even the late Contidental War, and the recent signs of hostilities between France and Prussia, have failed to give impetus to the Indian trade. Only 3,235 cwts. were exported direct from Sind during the year, being less by more than half than in 1865-66.

THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

Your Committe is indebted to the Collector of Customs for the principal statistics of last year's trade, from which it appears, as compared with these of 1865-66, that there is an increase in Imports and a decrease in Exports, viz.

	1866-67.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports ...	23,256,443	18,678,238	4,578,205	
Exports ...	25,073,551	27,796,614	,,	2,723,066
Rs—	483,279,994	46,474,852		

being an increase on the whole trade in the year of £185,514. Treasure to the amount of Rs. 6,615,212, was imported in 1866-67, and Rs. 61,798, exported; the year before the Imports were Rs. 15,17,271 and the Exports 1,31,332 Rs.

The following are the quantities of staple exports shipped direct to England and France, as compared with the previous year:

		1866-67.	1865-66.
Cotton ...	... lbs.	19,154,051	22,087,761
Wool ...	... ,,	3,754,255	2,796,116
Rapeseed ...	...cwts.	328,614	250,165
Gingelly seed	... ,,	150,926	131
Linseed ...	... ,,	604	3,139
Saltpetre ...	... ,,	3,235	7,458

It will be seen that the Cotton, (the whole of which was exported to Great Britain) is 30,337 10 lbs less than in 1865-66. The quantity of Cotton brought down by rail from Kotree for the 10 months ending 30th April 1867, was 5,855 pressed bales, and 28,523 *docras*; of Wool 63,687 maunds were brought down, and 6,599-3 of Oilseeds. The Wool trade shows an increase of 9,58,139 lbs. over the Exports for 1865-66. The entire quantity has been sent to England. Of Rapeseed only 569 cwts. were exported to France. The revival of trade in Gingelly, of which only 131 cwts. were exported last year, is due to favourable crops and a large demand in France. The quantity exported to that country was 1,38,957 cwts. The staple exports to Bombay were as follows:—

		1866 67.	1865-66
Cotton ...	... lbs	20,68,012	30,25,022
Wool ...	... ,,	99,24 810	[illegible]
Rapeseed ...	...cwts.	34,207	30,016
Gingelly ...	,,	40,353	9,309
Saltpetre	,,	5,609	6,527

The quantity of Cotton piece goods imported during the year was from

	England. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.
1866-67...	11,78,883	78,50,166
1865-66...	7,23,928	[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—Incorporated by National Decree of 7th [illegible] 1848, and by Imperial Decree of [illegible] July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and [illegible] London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. [illegible] AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills

On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Draft payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to	3 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6 do.	6	do.
Do.	9 do.	7	do.
Do.	12 do.	8	do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅛	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10⅞	,,
On demand		1/10¾	

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50.		1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10⅞d.	,,
On demand		1s. 10¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	..at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	..at 1s. 11⅛d.	,,
2 do.	..at 1s. 11d.	,,
1 do.	..at 1s. 10⅞d.	,,
On demand	..at 1s. 10¾d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 10½d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 10½d.	,,

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, *King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.*

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of withdrawal	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1s 11¼d.	per Rupee.
,,	3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
,,	demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do	1s 10½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Bills, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1887.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.................No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do. ...	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	[illegible]
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...	Rs. 11	per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ...	,, 22	do.
BURGUNDY do. do	,, 15	do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.

One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases.

Madeira, Port, Sauterne. Apply to

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18 0	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16 0	,,

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ... ... ,, 32 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

			p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8	pts.
	Do.	,,	12 0	qts.
	Chateau Beltasse		20	
CHAMPAGNE.	Moët & Chandon's	,,	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	,,	38	
COGNAC	1st quality	,,	35	
	2nd do.	,,	25	
	3rd do.	,,	18	
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR	,,	33	qts.
	Do. ,,	,,	17 8	pts.
	Imperial IM	,,	35	qts.
	Do. ,,	,,	18 8	pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P	,,	40	qts.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WINES & SPIRITS of different seals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per Dozen.

Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.

Price Lists on application.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,
Brandy 1 ,,	,, 32	,,

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Age.</th><th colspan="6">CIVIL.</th><th colspan="6">MILITARY.</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Half-yearly.</th><th colspan="3">Monthly.</th><th colspan="3">Half-yearly.</th><th colspan="3">Monthly.</th></tr>
<tr><th>Rs.</th><th>as.</th><th>p.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>as.</th><th>p.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>as.</th><th>p.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>as.</th><th>p.</th></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>14</td><td>9</td><td>19</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>14</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>25</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>26</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>33</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>13</td><td>6</td><td>33</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>14</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>60</td><td>46</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>47</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Age.</th><th colspan="4">CIVIL.</th><th colspan="4">MILITARY.</th></tr>
<tr><th>1 yr.</th><th>3 yrs.</th><th>5 yrs.</th><th>7 yrs.</th><th>1 yr.</th><th>3 yrs.</th><th>5 yrs.</th><th>7 yrs.</th></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>34</td><td>34</td><td>34</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>37</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>45</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td></tr>
<tr><td>55</td><td>53</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>51</td><td>54</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>59</td></tr>
</table>

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly ayments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.

HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	,, Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital.........£2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total Invested Funds upwards of ...£2,760,000
Annual Income upwards of........£ 320,000.

Directors.

Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.
Charles F. Devas, Esq., Depy. Chairman
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.,
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.,
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.,
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.,
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M. P.,
John G. Hubbard Esq., M.P.

Frederick H. Janson, Esq.,
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
John Martin, Esq.,
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.,
James Morris, Esq.,
Henry Norman, Esq.,
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.,
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.,
Henry Vigne, Esq.,

Agents in Bombay.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.

James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row. A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and any other goods that may be offered.

500 Dozen Ale by Titus Newhouse.
500 ,, ,, Aitkins.
An Invoice of Rimmels' perfumery, Clay Pipe, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.

Bombay, 18th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises at the request of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Luxmibaee widow, deceased, of Madhowdass Premjee and Vunmallee Madhowdass son of the said Madhowdass Premjee, all that piece of Land or Ground situate at or near the Obelisk Road in the Island of Bombay, together with the range or Chawl of Buildings Standing thereon, containing eleven compartments and which said premises contain by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the range of Buildings of Jeevun Essob, on or towards the Southe, by the said Obelisk Road, and on or towards the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, and on the West by Shaik Booran Commandant Street, and which piece of Land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1644 and 2345 and which said range of Buildings is assessed by the Assessor of House Assessment under No. 14.

Terms of Sale.—A Deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down.

For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street a variety of Sundry Goods, consisting of Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware, Pictures in frames, Flower Vases, Boxes of Bar Soaps, Globe and Argand Lamps, &c. A large assortment of Reading Books of Literature, History, Sciences and Arts, Novels, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Domestics Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, Handkerchiefs, &c.

TERMS—CASH.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF POREBUNDER STONES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern:—

2500 Porebunder Stones small lying at Carnac Bunder.
2500 Ditto 24 by 12 lying in Godown No. 106 in Omerkharee.

The sale will take place where the Stones lie.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, ,, Jacconets.
6 ,, ,, Madapollams.
5 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
1 Case Shepherd Check.
3 ,, Grey and White Dhotees.
6 ,, T. Red Chintz.
A quantity of Ullaged Beer in quarts and pints.

Bombay, 18th June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND SITUATED AT POONA, NEAR PARWUTTEE.—Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of valuable vacant ground with a properly built well therein situated in the City of Poona, near Parwuttee, and containing by admeasurement 7,347 square yards or thereabouts. The ground is surrounded by a wall and a foundation for Bungalow is laid thereon, and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the North by the property of Ameerchund Budrichund, on the South by the property of Dhondjee Nagojee Durodey, on the East by the property of Venayeck Trimbuck Kalley, and on the West by a public road leading from Poona to Parwuttee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1867.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed and what ponderous volumes written upon this plague of every household, which is certainly and safely dispersed by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine, without fear of relapse! It acts directly on the stomach, liver, and bowels; more indirectly, though not less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels and glands, and so commands order throughout the entire system, that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia can now no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's excellent Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.